

# Book Reviews

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## DEVELOPMENT OF THE TEXT-BOOK OF AGRICULTURE IN NORTH AMERICA.\*

A century and a-half ago the ancients were still dominant authorities in agriculture. The first great application of scientific teaching to agriculture was Tull's "Horse-Hoeing Husbandry," 1733, in which an attempt was made to improve tillage by expounding what were conceived to be its underlying principles and results. The scientific spirit of inquiry grew slowly and steadily; but it was not until the birth of the science of agricultural chemistry in the early years of this century that great progress was made in applying science to farming. Davy, Liebig and Boussingault, representing three nationalities, are the prominent names in this early field. The principles of chemistry as applied to farming were conceived to be fundamental concepts of a rational agriculture. They afforded a central idea around which all other agricultural questions could be crystallized. The long hoped-for science of agriculture had come.

In the ultimate analysis of the text-books of agriculture, one finds two contrasting and conflicting types of ideas—the idea of science and the idea of business or practice. Those who conceive science to be the fundamental and controlling idea in farming, start the book with discussions of groundwork of science—chemistry, plant life, physics, meteorology. Most of the older books, and many of the newer ones, are of this type. Those who conceive business or practice to be the unit in agriculture start the book with farm management as explained and aided by science. The former system is applied science, and it usually starts with heat, air, elements, chemical action, or physiology; the latter system is scientific explanation and advice, and starts with soils, plants or animals. One emphasizes the standpoint of the student, the other the standpoint of the farmer. The applied-science book may make its theme either physical science or biological science. It usually chooses the former, particularly chemistry. The early idea was to combine science with practice. The present idea is to make practice scientific from the beginning.

There is a third type of text-book, in which the distinctions between science and farm management are not clearly apprehended, and the work becomes a compound of the two main-type ideas.

\* The latest addition to the American texts designed to aid the teaching of agriculture in the common schools is Professor Bailey's "Principles of Agriculture," the newest issue in the Rural Science Series. As this work is probably destined to mark an epoch in American text-books of Agriculture, we have secured from Professor Bailey the above sketch of the rise of text-books in this country.

It is futile to endeavor to make agriculture a science. If it were a science it would be easy enough to pursue it, for sciences are more or less exact. As a matter of fact, agriculture is trade. It is buying and selling. It is business. But, unlike most other businesses, the operator is producer of the raw material as well as dealer in the products. In order to produce his wares to the best advantage, he must know much of physics and chemistry and botany and of other sciences; but this does not make agriculture a science—it only makes it scientific.

These remarks will suggest why it is that there is such a bewildering diversity in plan in the various text-books of agriculture. One reason why these text-books have not been more successful in accomplishing the mission for which they are designed, is the fact that they look upon agriculture from the academic standpoint rather than from the agricultural standpoint. Another reason is the attempt to make them practical by inserting specific directions for the performance of accustomed farm operations; for these directions must necessarily be of local and temporary application, whereas principles are cosmopolitan and eternal.

Probably more than a dozen school books of agriculture were published in the United States prior to the passage of the land-grant college act in 1862. The earliest one which I know is Taylor's "Farmer's School Book," published in 1837 in Ithaca and Albany, New York. This is a 16mo of 232 pages "designed as a reading book in common schools." "Children may read and study in the school room what they will practice when they become men. They now read the 'English Reader,' or some other 'collection' that they do not understand, or feel any interest in, and which, the worst of all, never gives them one useful idea for the practical business of life." Taylor was editor of the monthly "Common School Assistant," and author of "The District School, or National Education," the latter designed "to show what our common schools now are, what they ought to be and how the people may make them such." His "Farmer's School Book" starts out with general discussions of physical science, but soon passes into considerations of farm practice and management of specific crops. The chapter on hemp was written by Henry Clay.

The second text appears to have been Judge Buel's adaptation of General Armstrong's "Treatise on Agriculture," 1839. There is no internal evidence that this work was designed for the schools, although it was adaptable to that use; but it was one of Harpers' "School District Library." The original edition was published anonymously "by a practical farmer" in 1820 in Albany. It first ran as a serial in the Albany *Argus*, Judge Buel's paper, in 1819. General John Armstrong was a soldier in the Revolution, and subsequently United States Senator, Minister to France and Secretary of War. The book under consideration treats the subject almost wholly from the standpoint of farm practice, and was an excellent treatise for its day.

Judge Buel's "Farmer's Companion, or Essays on the Principles and Practice of American Husbandry," was published in 1839. The volume was also incorporated in "The School Library," Vol. XVI., a series "published under the sanction of the board of education of the State of Massachusetts." The book does not appear to have been intended as a pupil's text, however.

The first distinct and professed American text-book of agriculture appears to have been Alonzo Gray's "Elements of Scientific and Practical Agriculture," published in New York in 1842. Its chief theme is life, the "vital principle," and it is the fullest analysis of the biological type of presentation which has yet appeared in our text-book literature. It gives an excellent outline, also, of the chemical wisdom of the time. It is too technical even for our present-day rural schools.



The next work is Dr. Rodgers', of Rochester, New York, published in 1848, and in a second edition in 1850. It is a most complete and systematic presentation of the applied-science idea, running through chemistry, geology, botany and meteorology; and it ends with an attempt to present agricultural subjects. The highly-illuminated symbolic frontispiece well represents the animus of the work—a scroll reached from the electric heavens bearing the words "chemistry, geology, botany, meteorology, agriculture."

A great advance was made by Professor Norton's "Elements of Scientific Agriculture," 1850. Here there was a distinct and successful attempt to approach the subject from the agricultural view-point, explaining rural practices by the applications of science. But even here the advice was very largely chemical. This was not a fault fifty years ago, but it seems to be a shortcoming when it is used in books of the present day. Norton's book, with Waring's, and Emerson and Flint's, may be considered a classic in our elementary text-book literature.

In 1851 the reading-book idea, apparently dormant since Taylor's day, came forward in Rev. John L. Blake's "Lessons in Modern Farming." This book differed widely from Taylor's, however, in the fact that it presents the subject from the literary side, whereas the earlier book presented it from the science and farm-practice side. Blake had a great intellectual interest in rural life, as evidenced by his "Farm and Fireside," 1852, and "Farmers' Every-Day Book," and "The Farmer at Home."

Waring's excellent "Elements of Agriculture," 1854, reminds one of Norton's book, although it is written more completely from the chemical standpoint. The revision is dated 1868, but the general line of treatment remains the same; the author writes that "the observation and experience of the intervening years have sadly clouded some of these fancies [of the original edition], and the veil which hangs about the true theories of agriculture has grown harder to penetrate; the difficulties in the way of precise knowledge have not lessened with closer acquaintance." This frank admission is the indisputable mark of the honest searcher for truth. It also suggests the inherent weakness of the attempt to teach agriculture under the guise of an exact physical science. To those who have learned to honor the name of Colonel Waring as that of a practical sanitary engineer and an efficient public servant, these references to his early labors in the agricultural field will afford a new source of pleasure.

Fox's "American Text-Book," 1854, has the distinction of being the first text published west of New York State. The chemical features are strong, even in the discussions of the particular crops. It goes into the methods of growing the leading crops, with considerable fullness.

Nash's "Progressive Farmer," 1857, is another chemical presentation of the subject, being even more closely confined to this view-point than most of its contemporaries. Chemistry and fertilizing the land are considered to be the fundamental units.

A translation of Albert D. Thaër's "Principles of Agriculture," by William Shaw and Cuthbert W. Johnson, was published in New York in 1858. It was not designed as a text-book for schools, although it was one of the volumes of the "Michigan District School Library." It was an important work in its day.

It appeals to the writer that the books of Norton, Waring, and Emerson and Flint are the three great American text-books; and of these, that of Emerson and Flint seems to come nearest to the agricultural point of view. The book starts out with the chemical theme—the composition of matter—but it quickly runs into a rational elucidation of farming by means of scientific truths. It attempts to give the underlying reasons for rotation of crops, maintaining fertility of the land, the cultivation of particular

classes of plants, the management of stock and similar true agricultural problems. It stands between the old-time applied chemistry and the new-time farm practice. The second edition of the book, with no change of plan, appeared in 1885.

The agricultural colleges began to come to the fore in the sixties. Agricultural education was given an immense impetus. Of the text-books of this early period two stand out with great distinction—the ever-admirable works of Professor Johnson, of Yale, on “How Crops Grow” and “How Crops Feed.” The former first appeared in 1868, and a new edition in 1890; the latter, which is still in its original edition, appeared in 1870. These are not text-books of agriculture, but agricultural chemistries, and they are therefore not included in the following bibliography; but they gave such an impetus to the study of the subject that no sketch of American agricultural education can be complete without a mention of them. They have practically held the field alone until the appearance of Storer’s “Agriculture in Some of its Relations with Chemistry,” in 1887.

In the modern text-books of agriculture, the agricultural point of view has been more and more emphasized. Yet the greater part of them start out with the theme of the composition of matter, as those of Janes, Lupton, Thompson, Gulley, Winslow, Wallace, Voorhees, Dawson. The most recent one, James’s “Agriculture,” is the only work since Gray’s, unless we except Pendleton’s, which makes life, or biology, the primary theme of the treatise. Mills and Shaw’s book starts out with chemistry, but, like James’, it very soon picks up the farmer’s point of view and discusses farm management. Pendleton’s book, which is the most minute and extended American text, presents both the biological and physical-science sides, making some practical applications near the end.

From the earliest agitation of agricultural education, the State has been urged, directly or indirectly, to promote the enterprise. Armstrong’s original treatise, 1820, was strongly commended by the New York State Board of Agriculture. Norton’s was a “prize essay of the New York State Agricultural Society.” Emerson and Flint’s was approved and recommended by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. Ryerson’s was “authorized by the Council of Public Instruction of Ontario.” Janes’ “Scientific Manual” was published by the Department of Agriculture of the State of Georgia. Lupton’s book was written under the auspices of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Tennessee. Gulley’s “First Lessons” was written at the solicitation of the Agricultural College of Mississippi. Mills and Shaw’s was “authorized by the Honorable the Minister of Education for use in the Public Schools of Ontario.” The plan of Voorhees’ work was endorsed by the New Jersey State Board of Agriculture and the State Grange. Robins’ edition of Dawson is published under the authority of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction. James’ book is written by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario. The Manitoba government has published two text-books of agriculture, one for pupils and one for teachers.

Of course, the best view of the subject of text-book literature can be had by examining the books, but there are few libraries in which all these works can be seen. The writer, therefore, has brought together a chronological list of all American text-books of agriculture with which he is acquainted, together with transcriptions of their tables of contents. It is an interesting and suggestive record. Efforts enough have been made, but they have fallen short of anticipations. Before text-books, we need teachers; and we must appeal to the child through his interest in nature rather than in the farm.



## CHRONOLOGICAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN TEXT-BOOKS OF AGRICULTURE.

COMPILED BY PROFESSOR BAILEY.

- J. ORVILLE TAYLOR. *The Farmer's School Book*. Pub. at the "Common School Depository," Albany, 1837, and by Mack, Andrus and Woodruff, Ithaca, 1837. Pp. 232.

Introduction. Chap. i., chymistry—general principles; ii., caloric; iii., oxygen; iv., nitrogen; v., atmosphere; vi., carbon—carbonic acid; vii., light—electricity; viii., hydrogen; ix., water; x., the earth; xi., how tillable lands are made; xii., the composition of arable lands; xiii., vegetable nutriment; xiv., properties of mixed earths and their cultivation; xv., the nature of manures—varieties; xvi., the nature of manures—continued; xvii., stimulating manures—lime, plaster, ashes and marl; xviii., improvement of the soil; xix., succession of crops; xx., grasses; xxi., grasses—continued; xxii., hemp; xxiii., hops; xxiv., rutabaga; xxv., pasture; xxvi., the culture of silk; xxvii., history of silk; xxviii., silk—continued; xxix., sugar made from beets; xxx., beet sugar—continued; xxxi., best breeds of cattle; xxxii., the different breeds of neat cattle compared; xxxiii., on buying and stocking a farm with cattle; xxxiv., the cow—raising calves; xxxv., working oxen; xxxvi., pasturing cattle; xxxvii., soiling cattle; xxxviii., stall-feeding beef cattle; xxxix., milch kine; xl., the pasture and other food best for cows, as regards their milk; xli., the management of milk and cream—making and preserving butter; xlii., making and preserving cheese; xliii., swine; xliv., diseases of cattle; xlv., diseases peculiar to oxen, cows and calves; xlvi., diseases of horses; xlvii., sheep; xlviii., sheep—continued; xlix., the farmyard; l., the farmyard—continued.

- JOHN ARMSTRONG. *A Treatise on Agriculture: Comprising a concise history of its origin and progress; the present condition of the art abroad and at home, and the theory and practice of husbandry. To which is added a dissertation on the kitchen and fruit garden. With Notes by J. Buel*. Harper & Bros., 1839. Pp. 282. No. 88 of "School District Library."

Chapter i., of the rise and progress of agriculture; ii., of the actual state of agriculture in Europe; iii., theory of vegetation; iv., of the analysis of soils and the agricultural relations between soils and plants; v., of practical agriculture and its necessary implements; vi., of manures, their management and application; vii., of tillage, and the principles on which it is founded; viii., of a rotation of crops, and the principles on which it is founded; ix., of the plants recommended for a course of crops in the preceding chapter, and their culture; x., of other plants useful in a rotation of crops, and adapted to our climate; xi., of meadows; xii., of farm cattle; xiii., of the dairy; xiv., of orchards; xv., of the kitchen garden; xvi., of the fruit garden.

- ALONZO GRAY, A.M., Teacher of Chemistry and Natural History in Philips Academy, Andover, Mass. *Elements of scientific and practical agriculture, or the application of biology, geology and chemistry to agriculture and horticulture. Intended as a text-book for farmers and students in agriculture*. Van Nostrand & Terrett, N. Y. Copyright 1842. Pp. 368.

Introduction. Part First is "Biology of Plants:" Chapter i., the vital principle; ii., influence of the atmosphere, water and other agents, upon the vital principle, as connected with the phenomena of vegetation; iii., productions of the vital principle—their character, composition, sources and assimilation. Part Second is "Geology and Chemistry of Soils:" Chapter iv., rocks and their relation to vegetation; v., soils and their relation to vegetation; vi., improvement of the soil; vii., improvement of the soil by manures and tillage; viii., practical agriculture; ix., horticulture.

- M. M. RODGERS, M.D. *Scientific Agriculture, or the elements of chemistry, geology, botany and meteorology, applied to practical agriculture. Illustrated by numerous engravings and a copious glossary*. Erastus Darrow, Rochester, 1848. Pp. 279.

Part I., Chemistry: chap. i., introductory; ii., light; iii., general properties of gases; iv., elementary bodies; v., fermentation. Part II., Geology: chap. i., introductory; ii., granite. Part III., Botany: chap. i., introductory; ii., organs and structure of the flower; iii., structure and functions of the leaf; iv., general remarks. Part IV., Meteorology: Chap. i., introductory; ii., rain; iii., various aerial phenomena. Part V., Agriculture: Chap. i., formation and elements of soils; ii., metals, metalloids, and organic elements of soils; iii., physical properties of soils; iv., tillage; v., sterility—manures; vi., mineral manures; vii., tables of analyses; viii., analysis of soils; ix., chemistry of the dairy, or the art of making butter and cheese; x., mechanical philosophy. Glossary.

A second edition was published in 1850, of 296 pages, by Erastus Darrow, Rochester; C. M. Saxton, New York; J. P. Jewett & Co., Boston. It is said that over 3,000 copies of this second edition were sold; and the plates are still in existence.

JOHN P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College. *Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the connection between science and the art of practical farming. Prize essay of the New York State Agricultural Society. Adapted to the use of schools.* A. O. Moore, New York. Copyright 1850. Pp. 208.

Introduction; organic elements of plants; inorganic part of plants, or ash; sources of the organic food of plants; the organic substances of plants; the soil; manures; composition of different crops; application of the crops in feeding; milk and dairy produce generally; recapitulation; nature of chemical analysis; applications of geology to agriculture.

Norton's book went to a second edition in 1851, and to a fifth in 1854.

REV. JOHN L. BLAKE, D.D. *Lessons in Modern Farming; or, Agriculture for Schools; containing scientific exercises for recitation, and elegant extracts from rural literature, for academic or family reading.* Mark H. Newman & Co., New York, 1851. Pp. 432.

Has no table of contents. The first essays are "Moral Dignity of American Labor," "The Harbinger of Spring," "The Old Grist-mill" (poem), "Thanksgiving Day" (poem), "Scientific Terms in Agriculture," "Agricultural Chemistry," "The Crop of Acorns" (poem), "The American Ploughman," "Physiological Reflections on Water," "The Superiority of Educated Labor."

GEORGE E. WARING, JR., Consulting Agriculturist. *The Elements of Agriculture: A book for young farmers. With questions prepared for the use of schools.* Clark & Maynard, New York. Copyright 1854. Pp. 288.

Section I., The Plant: Chapter i., introduction; ii., atmosphere; iii., hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen; iv., inorganic matter; v., growth; vi., proximate division of plants; vii., location of the proximates and variations in the ashes of plants; viii., recapitulation. Section II., The Soil: Chapter i., formation and character of the soil; ii., uses of organic matter; iii., uses of inorganic matter. Section III., Manures: Chapter i., character and varieties of manure; ii., excrements of animals; iii., waste of manure; iv., absorbents; v., composting stable manure; vi., different kinds of animal excrement; vii., other organic manures; viii., mineral manures; ix., deficiencies of soils, means of restoration, etc.; x., atmospheric fertilizers; xi., recapitulation. Section IV., Mechanical Cultivation: Chapter i., mechanical character of the soil; ii., under-draining; iii., advantage of under-draining; iv., sub-soil plowing; v., plowing and other modes of pulverizing the soil; vi., rolling, mulching, weeding, etc. Section V., Analysis: Chapter i., nature of analysis; ii., tables of analysis. The practical farmer. Explanation of terms.

CHARLES FOX, Lecturer on Agriculture in the University of Michigan. *The American Text-Book of Practical and Scientific Agriculture, intended for the use of colleges, schools, and private students; as well as for the practical farmer. Including analyses by the most eminent chemists.* Elwood & Co., Detroit, 1854. Pp. 354. Chapter i., introductory; ii., plants, the air, water; iii., the soil; iv., meteorology;



v., formation of plants; vi., wheat; vii., rye; viii., barley; ix., oats; x., Indian corn; xi., rice, buckwheat, millet, Canary grass; xii., leguminous plants—beans, peas, lentils, vetches, and lupines; xiii., grasses and other fodder plants; xiv., clover and other forage plants; xv., plants cultivated for their roots and leaves—turnips, kohlrabi, cabbage, rape; xvi., potato, Jerusalem artichoke; xvii., parsnip, carrot, beet; xviii., sweet potatoes, mustard, hops; xix., onions, pumpkins, tobacco, castor oil bean, liquorice, uncommon plants; xx., teasel, flax, hemp, broom corn, osier willow; xxi., fruit trees and vegetables; xxii., manures; xxiii., plowing.

J. A. NASH, Principal of Mount Pleasant Institute, Instructor of Agriculture in Amherst College, and Member of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture. *The Progressive Farmer: A scientific treatise on agricultural chemistry and the geology of agriculture; on plants, animals, manures and soils. Applied to practical agriculture.* A. O. Moore, N. Y., 1857. Pp. 254.

Chapter i., agricultural chemistry; ii., geology of agriculture; iii., vegetable physiology; iv., animals and their products; v., manures; vi., practical agriculture.

JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, M.A., etc. *Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Approved by the Provincial Board of Education for use in the schools in New Brunswick. Fortieth edition.* Barnes and Co., St. John, N. B., 1861. Pp. 68. An English work reprinted. Contains 406 questions, with answers.

GEORGE B. EMERSON and CHARLES L. FLINT, the latter Secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture. *Manual of Agriculture, for the school, the farm and the fireside.* Swan, Brewer & Tileston, Boston, 1862. Pp. 306.

Chapter i., introduction; ii., the air and the gases in it; iii., the atmosphere and the forces acting in it; iv., changes in the atmosphere—instruments to measure them—climate; v., of water; vi., of plants; vii., elements of plants; viii., organic compounds in plants; ix., the soil; x., of the sub-soil; xi., of amendments; xii., of fertilizers; xiii., of tillage; xiv., preparation of lands; xv., sowing, planting, etc.; xvi., culture of the cereals; xvii., leguminous plants; xviii., esculent roots; xix., the grasses—formation of meadows or upland mowings; xx., plants used in the arts and manufactures; xxi., of rotation of crops; xxii., the harvest; xxiii., diseases and enemies of growing plants; xxiv., management of farm stock; xxv., the economy of the farm; xxvi., economy of the household. Questions.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR. *The Elements of Agriculture: A book for young farmers. Second and revised edition.* The Tribune Association, N. Y. Copyright 1868. Pp. 254.

Section I., The Plant: Chapter i., introduction; ii., the atmosphere and its carbon; iii., hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen; iv., earthy matter; v., growth; vi., starch, woody-fibre, gluten, etc.; vii., location of the different parts, and variations in the ashes of plants; viii., recapitulation. Section II., The Soil: Chapter i., formation and character of the soil; ii., uses of atmospheric matter; iii., uses of earthy matter. Section III., Manures: Chapter i., character and varieties of manures; ii., animal excrement; iii., waste of manure; iv., absorbents; v., composting stable manure; vi., different kinds of animal excrement; vii., other organic manures; viii., mineral manures; ix., deficiencies of soils, means of restoration, etc.; x., atmospheric fertilizers; xi., recapitulation. Section IV., Mechanical Cultivation: Chapter i., the mechanical character of soils; ii., under-draining; iii., advantages of under-draining; iv., sub-soil plowing; v., plowing and other processes of pulverizing the soil; vi., rolling, mulching, weeding, etc. Section V., Analysis: Chapter i., analysis; ii., tables of analysis. The practical farmer. Explanation of terms.

EGERTON RYERSON. *First Lessons on Agriculture; for Canadian farmers and their families. Second edition.* Copp, Clark & Co., Toronto, 1871. [Copyright, 1870]. Pp. xi+216. One of the "Canadian Series of School Books."

Part I., Preparatory knowledge: Chapter i., the farmer and his profession; ii., on the two kinds of substances with which the farmer has to do—organic and inorganic; iii., on the organic constituents of plants and animals; iv., the fifteen elementary substances; v., explanation of chemical terms; vi., definitions of the acids, bases and salts; vii., oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, carbon; viii., chlorine, sulphur, phosphorus; ix., metals—potassium and sodium; x., calcium and magnesium; xi., aluminum and silicon; xii., metals employed in the arts—iron and manganese; xiii., other useful metals—tin, copper, zinc, lead; xiv., the noble metals—mercury, silver, platinum, gold; xv., kinds of soils; xvi., structure of plants and offices of their organs. Part II., Preparatory knowledge applied: Chapter xvii., composition of soils and plants, and their relations to each other; xviii., soils adapted to different kinds of grain and vegetables; xix., how to conserve soils; xx., vegetable manures; xxi., animal manures; xxii., mixed manures; xxiii., inorganic or mineral manures—lime; xxiv., inorganic or mineral manures—marls, gypsum; xxv., ashes; xxvi., other inorganic or mineral manures; xxvii., amendments, irrigation, drainage, sub-soil ploughing; (no chapter xxviii.); xxix., rotation of crops; xxx., sowing, care and harvesting of grain crops; xxxi., leguminous crops; xxxii., roots or esculent plants; xxxiii., grasses, meadows, pastures; xxxiv., fruits; xxxv., plants used in arts and manufactures; xxxvi., economy of the farm; xxxvii., economy of the household; xxxviii., miscellaneous questions and answers relating to natural history. Index and explanation of terms.

As early as 1864 a text-book was published in Canada by Dr., now Sir, William Dawson. The revision of this work is mentioned below. There was another early Canadian work by Professor Henry Youle Hind.

E. M. PENDLETON, M.D., Professor of Agriculture and Horticulture in the University of Georgia. *Text-book of Scientific Agriculture: with practical deductions. Intended for the use of colleges, schools and private students.* A. S. Barnes & Co., New York. Copyright 1874. Pp. 419.

Part I., Anatomy and Physiology of Plants, comprising nine chapters. Part II., Agricultural Meteorology, comprising four chapters. Part III., Soils as Related to Physics, comprising seven chapters. Part IV., Chemistry of the Atmosphere, comprising four chapters. Part V., Chemistry of Plants, comprising ten chapters. Part VI., Chemistry of Soils, with nine chapters. Part VII., Fertilizers and Natural Manures, eight chapters. Part VIII., Animal Nutrition, three chapters. Appendix, with remarks on specific crops.

THOMAS P. JANES, Commissioner of Agriculture of the State of Georgia. *The Farmer's Scientific Manual.* Department of Agriculture, Atlanta, Ga., 1878. Pp. 168.

Chap. i., general chemistry; ii., plants: the structure and offices of their different parts; iii., chemical composition of plants; iv., plant fertilization; v., soil fertilization; vi., soils in their relation to vegetation; vii., fertilizers; viii., plants and their products as food for animals; ix., agricultural experiments; x., farm drainage; xi., irrigation; xii., meteorology in its relations to agriculture; xiii., entomology in its relations to agriculture. Appendix.

N. T. LUPTON, LL.D., Professor of Chemistry in Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee. *The Elementary Principles of Scientific Agriculture.* American Book Co., 1880. Pp. 107.

Chapter i., the development of scientific agriculture; ii., the origin, composition and classification of soils; iii., the composition of plants; iv., composition and properties of the atmosphere; v., the sources of plant-food and how obtained; vi., the improvement of soils; vii., the use of manures and fertilizers; viii., mineral fertilizers; ix., rotation of crops; x., the selection and care of live stock. Appendix. Questions.

R. S. THOMPSON. *Science in Farming. A text-book on the principles of agriculture, including a treatise on agricultural chemistry. Designed for use in schools, granges,*



*farmers' clubs and by farmers and their families.* Pub. by The Farmers' Advance, Springfield, O., 1882. Pp. 186.

Chapter i., science in farming; ii., science in its elements; iii., science in heat and energy; iv., chemistry; v., science in air; vi., science in soils; vii., science in plant growth; viii., science in animal life; ix., science in foods; x., science in feeding; xi., science in fertilizers.

EMERSON AND FLINT. *Manual of Agriculture.* A new edition, revised by Dr. Charles A. Goessman, Professor of Chemistry, Massachusetts Agricultural College. Orange Judd Co. Copyright 1885. Pp. 284.

Has the same chapters as the first edition, but the questions are omitted from the end of the volume.

F. A. GULLEY, Professor of Agriculture in Agricultural College of Mississippi, Starkville, Miss. *First Lessons in Agriculture.* Published by the author, 1887. Pp. 118.

Chapter i., composition of matter; ii., origin and formation of soils; iii., composition of the soil; iv., composition of the plant; v., plant food in the soil; vi., mechanical condition of the soil; vii., effect of water on the soil and crop; viii., farm drainage; ix., preparation of the land for the crop; x., how plants grow; xi., fertilization of the seed; xii., improvement of variety; xiii., cultivation of the crop; xiv., manures; xv., commercial fertilizers; xvi., care of manure—composting; xvii., rotation of crops; xviii., farm live stock; xix., diversified farming; xx., food and manure value of crops. Glossary.

JAMES MILLS, M.A., President Ontario Agricultural College, and THOMAS SHAW, Professor of Agriculture, Ontario Agricultural College. *The First Principles of Agriculture.* Authorized by the Honorable the Minister of Education for use in the public schools of Ontario. J. E. Bryant Co., Toronto, 1890. Pp. 250.

Chapter i., definitions and explanations; ii., the plant; iii., the soil; iv., tillage: introductory; v., tillage: the improvement of soils; vi., tillage: the preparation of the soil for the seed; vii., tillage: the rotation of crops; viii., the crops of the farm: their growth and management; ix., crops for soiling; x., the weeds of the farm; xi., diseases of crops; xii., insects; xiii., outlines of the principles of feeding; xiv., the feeding, care and management of horses, cattle, sheep and swine; xv., breeding; xvi., the breeds of live stock; xvii., dairying; xviii., the silo and ensilage; xix., the cultivation of forest trees for shade, ornament and protection.

I. O. WINSLOW, A.M. *The Principles of Agriculture for Common Schools.* American Book Co., 1891. Pp. 152.

Suggestions to teachers; Chapter i., the substances of the earth; ii., land and water; iii., the atmosphere; iv., plants; v., fertilizers; vi., cultivation; vii., animals. Glossary.

R. HEDGER WALLACE, late Lecturer and Examiner in Agriculture to the Education Department of Victoria and the Victorian Department of Agriculture. *Agriculture. Illustrated.* J. B. Lippincott Co., 1895. Pp. 352.

"This book has been written with the object of placing before the student and reader a simple statement of the principles of agriculture," etc. Chap. i., introduction; ii., the natural kingdom; iii., forms of matter; iv., atmospheric air; v., atmospheric air, continued; vi., water; vii., metals; viii., non-metals; ix., oxides and salts, acids and alkalies; x., carbon compounds; xi., the ash and volatile portion of plants; xii., soil-food of plants; xiii., seed—germination; xiv., growth—office of leaves; xv., growth—sap movements; xvi., blossoms and their functions; xvii., farm seeds; xviii., what are soils? xix., lava and peat soils; xx., humus and stones; xxi., properties of soils; xxii., conditions of fertility; xxiii., classification of soils; xxiv., some constituents of soils; xxv., soil physics; xxvi., what frost, water, and air do to rocks;

xxvii., removed soils; xxviii., formation of surface soil and sub-soil; xxix., soil chemistry; xxx., soil chemistry, continued; xxxi., cultivation—a means of enriching land; xxxii., cultivation—a means of cleaning the land; xxxiii., cultivation—a preparation for seed; xxxiv., cultivation—an aid to root development; xxxv., tillage; xxxvi., implements for working soils—ploughs; xxxvii., implements for working soils—cultivators, harrows, etc.; xxxviii., implements for sowing seed; xxxix., implements for interculture; xl., exhaustion and improvement of soils; xli., claying and sanding, paring and burning, marling, warping, etc.; xlii., drainage; xliii., drainage systems and methods; xliv., irrigation; xlv., manure; xlvi., the character and preparation of farmyard manure; xlvii., composition and effect of farmyard manure; xlviii., food in relation to manure; xlix., other general manures; l., phosphatic manures; li., nitrogenous manures; lii., potash and other manures; liii., lime; liv., rotation of crops; lv., rotation for a light soil; lvi., rotation for a clay soil; lvii., rotation for loams; lviii., distinctive characteristics of crops; lvix., wheat and rye; lx, barley; lxi., oats; lxii., meadow-grass and meadow-hay; lxiii., grass seeds; lxiv., beans and peas; lxv., leguminous fodder crops—vetches, clovers, sainfoin, lucerne; lxvi., other fodder crops; lxvii., root crops—mangel-wurzel, turnip; lxviii., root crops—swede, potato; lxix., harvesting and other machinery; lxx., conclusion.

EDWARD B. VOORHEES, A.M., Director of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Stations and Professor of Agriculture in Rutgers College. *First Principles of Agriculture*. Silver, Burdette & Co., Boston, 1896. Pp. 212.

Chapter i., the constituents of plants; ii., origin and formation of soils; iii., composition of soils; iv., the improvement of soils; v., natural manures; vi., artificial and concentrated manures—nitrogenous materials; vii., artificial and concentrated manures—phosphates; viii., artificial and concentrated manures—super-phosphates and potash salts; ix., artificial manures or fertilizers—methods of buying, valuation, formulas; x., the rotation of crops; xi., the selection of seeds, farm crops and their classification, cereals, grasses, pastures, roots, tubers and market-garden crops; xii., the growth of animals, the constituents of animals and animal food, the character and composition of fodders and feeds; xiii., the digestibility of fodders and feeds, feeding standards, nutritive ratio, the exchange of farm products for concentrated feeds; xiv., principles of feeding, the pure breeds of farm stock; xv., the products of the dairy, their character and composition, dairy management. Tables.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON, Late Principal of M'Gill University. *First Lessons in the Scientific Principles of Agriculture*. For schools and private instruction. New edition, revised and enlarged, with the permission of the author, by S. P. Robins, Principal of the M'Gill Normal School. W. Drysdale & Co., Montreal. Copyright 1897. Pp. 323.

Introduction: The Science of Agriculture. Chapter i., forms of matter; ii., heat; iii., chemical principles; iv., chemical processes; v., chemical properties of the elements and compounds most important in agriculture; vi., plants, their functions and structures; vii., organic compounds produced by plants; viii., the ashes of plants; ix., the atmospheric food of plants; x., the soil, origin and classification; xi., the relation of the soil to plants; xii., exhaustion of the soil; xiii., improvement of the soil by mechanical means; xiv., improvement of the soil by manures; xv., crops; xvi., soiling and silos.

CHARLES C. JAMES, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, formerly Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College. *Agriculture*. George N. Morang, Toronto, 1898. Pp. 200.

Part I., The Plant: Chapter i., the seed; ii., the young plant; iii., the plant and water; iv., the plant and soil; v., the plant and air; vi., structure and growth of the plant; vii., naming and classification of plants. Part II., The Soil: Chapter viii., nature and origin of the soil; ix., tilling and draining the soil; x., improving the soil. Part III., The Crops of the Field: Chapter xi., the grasses; xii., the grain crops or



cereals ; xiii., the leguminous plants ; xiv., root crops and tubers ; xv., various other crops ; xvi., weeds ; xvii., insects of the field ; xviii., the diseases of plants ; xix., rotation of crops. Part IV., The Garden, Orchard and Vineyard : Chapter xx., the garden ; xxi., the apple orchard ; xxii., other orchard trees ; xxiii., insects of the orchard ; xxiv., diseases of the orchard ; xxv., the vineyard. Part V., Live Stock and Dairying : Chapter xxvi., horses ; xxvii., cattle ; xxviii., sheep ; xxix., swine ; xxx., poultry ; xxxi., milk ; xxxii., the products of milk ; xxxiii., the structure of animals ; xxxiv., foods of animals ; xxxv., digestion and uses of foods. Part VI., Other Subjects : Chapter xxxvi., bees ; xxxvii., birds ; xxxviii., forestry ; xxxix., roads ; xl., the rural home. Appendix : list of trees ; list of weeds ; spraying mixtures.

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—In order to complete this bibliography, we add the syllabus of Professor Bailey's book. It presents the subject wholly from the agricultural point of view. Chemistry, as chemistry, is not discussed.

L. H. BAILEY, Professor of Horticulture in the Cornell University. *The Principles of Agriculture : A text-book for schools and rural societies.* The Macmillan Co., New York, 1898. Pp. 300.

Introduction : What Agriculture is. Part I., The Soil : Chapter i., the contents of the soil ; ii., the texture of the soil ; iii., the moisture in the soil ; iv., the tillage of the soil ; v., enriching the soil—farm resources ; vi., enriching the soil—commercial resources. Part II., The Plant, and Crops : Chapter vii., the offices of the plant ; viii., how the plant lives ; ix., the propagation of plants ; x., preparation of land for the seed ; xi., subsequent care of the plant ; xii., pastures, meadows and forage. Part III., The Animals, and Stock : Chapter xiii., the offices of the animal ; xiv., how the animal lives ; xv., the feeding of the animal, xvi., the management of stock. Glossary.

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### THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION.

DURING the Christmas holidays the American Historical Association held at New Haven the largest, most interesting and most stimulating of the fourteen meetings of that body. Well planned sessions, men of high reputation to read papers, and large attendance of members and townsfolk, all showed the importance of the meeting ; and at the same time the new investigations and administrative functions which the Association undertook are an evidence that it has become an intellectual factor of national significance.

The organization of this Association, which now numbers 1,200 members, dates back to a meeting at Saratoga in September, 1884, in which the leaders were President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, General Francis A. Walker, Justin Winsor, Charles Kendall Adams, and H. B. Adams of Johns Hopkins. The number of attendants was but forty, and they presented only half a dozen papers, some by historical writers of large reputation like President White and Mr. Winsor, some extracts or abstracts from doctors' theses, and some conclusions from the investigations of young college instructors, followed by discussion. Within a year the number of members had risen to 250 and the Association was thus firmly established. From the beginning the leading spirits in the organization have been two permanent officials first chosen at Saratoga : the Secretary, Professor H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University, and the Treasurer, Dr. Clarence W. Bowen, of New York.

For five or six years the functions of the Association were confined to two: the holding of an annual meeting, and the publishing of an annual volume containing the proceedings and elaborate monographs. One more meeting was held in Saratoga in 1885, but in 1886 the Association met at Washington, in 1887 in Boston and Cambridge, in 1888 again in Washington, the date then being changed from the spring to the Christmas holidays, which, with one exception, has ever since been the regular time for the meeting. The Association was now firmly established as one of the learned societies of the land. At the end of 1888 it had over 500 members, including about 100 life members; it had paid for its publications and the Treasurer had accumulated, chiefly from life-memberships, a fund of \$3,500. The officers and friends of the Association now asked Congress to recognize the national character of the institution by giving it a special government charter. By the efforts of Senator Hoar and Mr. Phelan, member of the House from Tennessee, there was obtained an act of incorporation, which is almost unique in the Federal Statute Book; for while it creates an intellectual corporation on a national basis, the actual connection with the government is confined to three points: the right of the Association to hold property in the District of Columbia; the location of "the principal office" in Washington, and the privilege of sending an annual report to the Smithsonian Institution, which may cause it to be published as one of the Congressional documents.

A practical, though not a legal, consequence of this act was that the annual meetings were regularly appointed in Washington from 1889 to 1895, except when the Chicago Fair came in to disturb the activity of the Association. It was resolved to concentrate the interest which would ordinarily go to the annual meetings of 1892 and 1893 by holding in place of them a great meeting at the World's Historical Congress, at Chicago, in July, 1893. A good programme was prepared, eminent men came to read papers; but the meeting was completely overshadowed by the great exhibition, and was almost a failure. A proposed meeting at Saratoga, in 1894, had also to be abandoned for want of interest, and the Association, in the holidays of 1894, resumed its Washington meeting.

The form and character of the Society's publications had now undergone a change. For the five years, 1885-90, it kept up, at its own expense, an annual volume of "Papers," which included an account of the proceedings and various contributions submitted for the imprint of the Association, especially the elaborate monographs of Professor Knight on *Federal Land Grants for Education*, Miss Salmon's *Appointing Power*, Jameson's *Willem Usselinx*, Dr. Schaff's *Church and State in the United States*, Goode's *Origin of the National, Scientific and Educational Institutions of the United States*, together with several important bibliographies. The later volumes of the series ran to reprints of short papers which had been read at meetings, many of them by inconspicuous men, and no longer included the valuable monographs of the earlier issues. After the government charter was obtained a new form of publication was adopted—an annual report made by the Secretary to the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and by them sent to the Secretary of the Interior, to be printed and distributed to members, and also to the public. These reports have been issued in every year, beginning in 1889, usually appearing about fourteen months after the annual meeting, of which they contain an account, together with many of the brief papers. The only elaborate publications in these reports up to 1896 have been bibliographies, especially the very serviceable list of the historical societies of the United States and Canada prepared by Mr. Griffin.



Meanwhile, perhaps because the government had relieved the Society of some of its responsibility, the membership fell off from about 700 to about 600, and interest in the annual meetings lagged. At the session of 1895, in Washington, only forty or fifty members were present—not half as many as seven years earlier—and a painful moment came when at the hour for opening a meeting a young gentleman appeared to read a paper in accordance with the programme and found but seven persons in the house. Apparently some new course was necessary, and at that meeting were laid the foundations for a broader and more national development of the Association, by holding sessions in a succession of large cities, so as to enlist public interest; by changing the character of the programmes; by giving greater opportunities for social converse; and by adding new intellectual activities. Hence, under the guidance of the Council, the Association voted to hold the next meeting in New York. An earlier attempt had been made to persuade Congress to establish a National Manuscripts Commission; failing in this, the Council determined to found such a commission in behalf of the Association, with instructions to collect unpublished papers of public men wherever found, and to prepare them for publication as a part of the annual report. At the same time a prize was established to be given to the writer of the best monograph of the year.

At the New York meeting of 1896 the Association quickly responded to the activity of its officers. The opportunity of appearing in such an association to read a brief paper, later to be printed, had been much enjoyed by the younger members, and had given pleasant impressions to the elders, but it was now felt that the way to make meetings attractive was to call out the best known members; and the programme committee adopted a policy of putting several papers which bore on a common subject into the same session and thus of reviving that discussion which had been so agreeable a part of the early meetings. The New York people also improved the social features of the meeting by providing a place of common social meeting and by holding a delightful subscription breakfast.

In an association so large, meeting so infrequently, the motive force must be in the permanent Council, which consisted in 1896 of the officers of the year, four elective Councillors, and such of the ex-Presidents as chose to attend. That body proceeded in the path which it had marked out for itself the year previous, by receiving from the Historical Manuscripts Commission a valuable report, which was printed in the next annual report; and the prize was awarded to an essay, which was also published in the report for 1896. In addition, two new activities were created: The Church History Society, which for some years had existed as a separate organization, usually holding its meetings at the same time and place as the larger Association, now agreed to add its weight and its members by organizing as a section of the general body; and the Council founded a Committee of Seven, primarily to investigate the question of College entrance requirements in history, but also to take into account proper courses in history in the schools.

For some time there had been complaint from the numerous Western members that it was unfair to expect them year after year to take the time and money necessary for a journey to the East. In December, 1897, therefore, the Association held in Cleveland a meeting both interesting and well attended. The programme proceeded on the same lines as that of the New York meeting, and included reports from several of the committees and commissions appointed by the Association, especially the Committee of Seven. The social side of the annual conference was more agreeable than at any previous meeting; three large and hospitable receptions were offered by Cleveland house-

holds; the Association was entertained at lunch by Western Reserve University, and there was also held an entertaining breakfast, enlivened by brief and crisp speeches.

The meeting of 1898, at New Haven, went still further in the direction of the two previous meetings. As in several previous years, the sessions were held simultaneously with those of the American Economic Association, thus ensuring a large attendance at New Haven from out of town—upwards of 150 in all; and the people of the city aided to make up audiences of from 300 to 500. Besides the pedagogic and technical side of the reports to the Association, there were interesting discussions on subjects of most lively interest, particularly on the constitutional difficulties of colonization.

Again the Council came forward with a list of new activities. The prize was revived under the appropriate name of the Justin Winsor Prize, and a committee was appointed to administer it. A new bibliographical committee composed of librarians was appointed, for many heads of libraries have from the first shown special interest in the kindred work of the Association and will be glad to coöperate in the task of making the materials of American history available. A third committee was constituted to investigate historically the question of the methods of colonization employed by other countries, and especially by England, whose problems have been so much like those which appear to be coming before the American people.

Perhaps the most important work of the meeting was the ratifying of an agreement drafted by the Council on one side, and upon the other by the editors of the *American Historical Review*. That periodical was founded in 1895, upon a three-year guarantee fund, which produced in all about \$10,000, and the function of the editors was so closely akin to the work of the American Historical Association that it was natural to think of joining them together. On the other hand, the publishing responsibilities of the Association were already large, and the Treasurer was justly unwilling to hazard his accumulated funds for any new enterprise. Accordingly the Association resolved, without an opposing vote, that it would subscribe for the *Review* for each of its living members, without assuming any other financial responsibility; and that, on the other hand, as vacancies occurred in the Board of Editors they should be filled by the vote of the Council of the Association; the whole arrangement to be terminable on one year's notice, whenever desired by the editors or the Association. Armed with this substantial subscription list the editors are able to make a very satisfactory arrangement with the publishers, and the result is that the *Review* will be continued on the same lines as before and in much the same hands. It does not become the organ of the Association, and is subject to no instructions, except through the process of replacing editors who may fail to satisfy the Council of the Association, as their terms expire.

The next meeting of the Association will be held in December, 1899, in Boston and Cambridge, and a programme committee and a local committee are already at work. Meanwhile the Association is now carrying on the following historical activities:

(1) An annual meeting of three days, held in the Christmas holidays, a new President being chosen each year. It has been decided that these meetings shall be held in an Eastern city, a Western city and Washington, in triennial succession.

(2) The publication of an annual report (which includes the report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission), edited by the Secretary of the Association, and printed through the Smithsonian Institution.

(3) The Historical Manuscripts Commission of five members under the chairmanship of Professor Jameson. To this Commission was added at New Haven Mr. Herbert Friedenwald, who is in charge of the Department of Manuscripts in the Congress-



sional Library, and can thus establish the needed relation between the historical stores of the government and those of individuals.

(4) The Justin Winsor Prize, to be assigned to the best monograph of each year by a committee of which Professor F. J. Turner is chairman.

(5) The Committee of Seven under the chairmanship of A. C. McLaughlin. This committee has made two interim reports and has arranged to publish its final report in the spring of 1899 through a publisher.

(6) The Commission on the History of Colonial Dependencies, of which Professor H. E. Bourne is chairman, and which is expected to report at the next annual meeting.

(7) The Bibliographical Committee, W. E. Foster, chairman.

(8) The appointment of editors for the *American Historical Review*, of which Professor George B. Adams is chairman.

(9) The new General Committee, Professor H. B. Adams, chairman; the members of which are intended to serve as centers of historical information in their own State and cities.

10. The Church History Section, of which Dr. Samuel Macaulay Jackson is secretary.

From the above sketch of the history and the present activities of the American Historical Association, it may be seen that no branch of learning in the United States has a better organization and concentration of effort. The plan of the Association is to distribute its work as widely as possible among committees and commissions, one member of each committee to be also a member of the Council or in close touch with it, so that the elective Council may serve as a clearing house for all the Association's undertakings. The membership is now rapidly increasing, as might be expected, by consideration of the valuable publications and opportunities offered to members, and the low fees required of them, and the accumulated funds are \$12,000, well invested. The members may look back with satisfaction, and forward with cheerfulness, to the work of the American Historical Association.

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART.

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## THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF SEVEN, ON HISTORY IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE American Historical Association, at a meeting in New York, two years ago, appointed a committee of its members to prepare a report on the subject of history in secondary schools, and to make suggestions and recommendations concerning college entrance requirements in history. The committee was composed of H. B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins; George L. Fox, of the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven; A. B. Hart, of Harvard; Charles H. Haskins, University of Wisconsin; A. C. McLaughlin, University of Michigan; Lucy M. Salmon, Vassar; H. Morse Stephens, Cornell. Recognizing the fact that there were no generally accepted judgments as to the value of historical study or as to the place which history should occupy in the curriculum, the committee entered upon a systematic investigation of the field of historical instruction, seeking to find out how much history was taught, what methods were used, and, in general, what were the prevailing conditions. It sought also to discover what was the prevailing sentiment as well as the common practice, and, moreover, to ascertain what was the spirit and tendency of the time, the ideals and hopes of the energetic intelligent

teachers. Without a knowledge of the present situation the committee could not speak or act with assurance, but it rightly thought that it is of more value to know how one successful teacher achieves his object than how twenty unsuccessful teachers do not, and that it is more desirable to know what practical experienced teachers, who have given thought and enthusiasm to the subject, believe can be done and should be done than to know the static condition of twenty others who are content with the semi-success or failure of the present. With these ends, in view circulars were sent to several hundred schools that were considered representative or typical. The answers to these circulars disclosed the general condition of history as a secondary subject and gave some indication also of the purposes and strivings of progressive teachers and superintendents. But returns from printed circulars are at the best unsatisfactory and uncommunicative, and in consequence the committee sought by other means to discover what the schools were doing and what the schoolmen were thinking about and seeking to accomplish. Use was made of the educational associations and conferences, where discussions were held at various times on some of the problems with which the committee was struggling. In this way, and especially, perhaps, by personal consultation with experienced teachers, the committee acquired knowledge of the prevailing sentiment and the present tendency and is thus enabled to speak with some little assurance in its final report. While only one of the members of the committee is at present a secondary teacher, several of its members have taught for a time in secondary schools, and have, therefore, some immediate knowledge of the limitations and capacities of the average pupil and the burdens of the average teacher; moreover, the patient effort to ascertain facts seems to demonstrate that the report cannot justly be considered as embodying merely the theoretical aspirations of college professors who are intent upon magnifying their office and exalting their vocation.

The report of the committee as finally prepared will form a substantial monograph on the whole subject of history in the schools. The first part, constituting about one-half of the whole, is, in large measure, not so much a report to the Historical Association as a general treatment of the subject for the benefit of practical teachers and schoolmen. One of its chief objects is to offer helpful suggestions as to purposes and methods of historical work. It contains a discussion of the value of historical study; the correlation of history with other subjects; the division of the field of history into four blocks or periods; the manner of successfully treating these periods; methods of teaching history; the training of teachers; recommendations as to college entrance requirements. The second part contains a number of special contributions. One is a report on history in the German gymnasia, by Miss Salmon, who spent several months in Germany on behalf of the committee, with the sole purpose of seeing how history is taught in the land of pedagogical theories. This second portion also contains statements of the present condition of English, French, and Canadian schools, a suggested curriculum for the elementary schools and the grades below the high school—an extensive bibliography on the study and teaching of history.

The patient work bestowed upon this report gives it permanent value; it is likely to prove stimulating to teachers and suggestive to superintendents and principals, who are oppressed with the problems involved in the organization of the curriculum. The interest shown in the work of the committee at the recent historical meeting at New Haven, where a large part of the report of the committee was read and discussed, may be looked upon as faithful earnest of the general interest on the part of teachers when the whole report is published.



## AMONG THE COLLEGES.\*

PROFESSOR JOHN DEWEY, of the University of Chicago, has been elected President of the American Psychological Association.

PRESIDENT WARFIELD has announced a gift of \$10,000 to Lafayette College. It is also reported that a gift of \$50,000 has been made for the Chemical Laboratory.

DR. SCOTT OWEN, Professor of Anatomy in the College of Medicine at Syracuse University, died of pneumonia at his home on Monday, January 2d.

MR. CHARLES A. KEFFER, of the Division of Forestry at Washington, has just been appointed to the Chair of Agriculture and Horticulture at New Mexico Agricultural College.

PROFESSOR R. S. WOODWARD, of Columbia University, has been elected President of the American Mathematical Society in succession to Professor Simon Newcomb.

PROFESSOR B. K. EMERSON, of Amherst College, has been elected President of the American Geological Society in succession to Professor J. J. Stevenson, whose address on "Our Society" is published in the present number of *Science*.

MR. H. O. ARMOUR has given \$20,000 to Whitworth College, a Presbyterian institution at Sumner, Wash. The sum of \$75,000 has been collected for Arcadia University, a Baptist institution at Wolfeville, N. S., \$15,000 having been given by Mr. John D. Rockefeller.

\* In order to make this section of BOOK REVIEWS as complete as possible, the editor asks for the coöperation of college authorities. Properly authenticated news will be printed of all changes in college faculties, changes in instructors and important college news.

DR. THOMAS EGGLESTON, Emeritus Professor of Mineralogy and Metallurgy in Columbia University, has presented to the University his library and mineralogical collection. The former is especially rich in serials; the latter contains about 5,000 valuable specimens.

A COLLECTION of works of Southern literature since the war has just been presented to the historical department of the Johns Hopkins University by Dr. Herbert B. Adams, Professor of History.

The gift contains nearly every work of Southern novelists written since the war.

MR. C. W. EDWARDS, a graduate of Trinity College, Durham, N. C., who studied at Tulane and Columbia, has been elected Acting Assistant Professor of French and German. Mr. W. F. Gill, another Alumnus of the College, who studied at Hopkins, has been elected Assistant in Greek.

MR. J. LARMOR has been elected President of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. The Vice-Presidents are Mr. F. Darwin, Professor Forsyth and Dr. Gaskell, and members of the Council: Mr. H. Gadow, Mr. D. Sharpe and Professor J. J. Thompson, Mr. A. Berry and Mr. Wilberforce.

C. G. OSGOOD, '94, has been appointed Instructor in Freshman English at Yale. Professor Irving Fisher's classes during his absence will be taken by his assistants, J. M. Gaines and W. B. Bailey, and Mr. M. H. Robinson, of the graduate department, which thus shows its value in supplying Yale instructors for emergencies.

THE Professorship of History and Political Science in Carleton College, Minn., held since 1883, by C. H. Cooper, has be-

come vacant through the election of Professor Cooper to the Presidency of the State Normal School, at Mankato, the largest of the Minnesota Normal Schools. George H. Alden, Ph.D., of Cornell College, Iowa, has received the appointment.

At the twenty-seventh convocation of the University of Chicago, on January 4th, President Harper announced two gifts of land, one by Mr. N. A. Ryerson, valued at \$34,000, and one by Marshall Field, valued at \$135,000. A gymnasium will be erected on the latter site. The enrollment of the University is 1,621, an increase of 450 over last year.

THE new catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania, about to be issued, will show that there are 258 officers and 2,790 students, of whom 1,337 are in the Departments of Medicine and Dentistry. There are in the School of Arts 365, in the Towne Scientific School 284 and in the Department of Philosophy 158 students.

REV. DR. GEORGE E. MERRILL, of Newton, formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church, Springfield, was chosen yesterday as President of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. J., at the semi-annual meeting of the trustees held in New York. Dr. Merrill is a graduate of Harvard University and of the Newton Theological Seminary.

PROFESSOR G. W. FARLOW, of Harvard University, has been elected President of the American Society of Naturalists. Professor H. C. Bumpus, of Brown University, to whom the recent growth and successful meetings of the Society have been in large measure due, has resigned the Secretaryship and is succeeded by Professor T. H. Morgan, of Bryn Mawr College.

It was announced in Princeton recently that Mr. Charles Scribner, Jr., of New

York, had founded a Fellowship in English Literature in Princeton University. It will yield \$500 per year. It is open to competition for all seniors who have been in college two academic years and have the other general requirements for all fellowships.

THERE seem to be difficulties in arranging for the accommodation of the University of London, in the buildings of the Imperial Institute. In the meanwhile the Council of University College have notified the Statutory Commission that they are prepared to consider placing the land, buildings and endowments of the College at the complete disposal of the Commission.

E. OTIS KENDALL, Ex-Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, at the University of Pennsylvania, and for years one of the foremost educators of the country, died last month at the age of eighty-two years. Professor Kendall was for a number of years Vice-President of the University and Dean of the College Faculty. He was connected with many of the educational societies of the country, and for many years was Vice-President of the American Philosophical Society.

THE will of the late Mrs. Caroline L. Macy, who founded the Macy Memorial Art School, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office to-day. A petition for the admission of the will to probate places the value of the personal property left by the testatrix at \$1,500,000 and the real estate in this State at \$50,000. Mrs. Macy bequeathed to the New York Teachers' College \$200,000, the income from that amount to be used for paying the salaries of the teachers of the school. To the Presbyterian Hospital was bequeathed \$5,000, to establish a bed in memory of the testatrix's daughter, Mary M. K. Willets.



THE alumni of Harvard College, by a vote of 2,782 to 1,481, have reversed their previous vote extending the franchise in voting for overseers of the University to the graduates of all the schools. President Eliot and most members of the faculty who are alumni voted with the minority. The annual catalogue of Harvard University records 411 officers and 4,660 students, an increase of 7 officers and 84 students over last year. These figures include the Summer School, but not Radcliffe College, the enrollment of which is 411 students. There are 1,851 students in the College and 560 in the Medical School.

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It is announced that the competitive examinations for the fellowships of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens will be held this year on March 16th, 17th and 18th. Candidates are to enter their names on or before February 1st with Professor B. I. Wheeler (Ithaca, N. Y.), Chairman of Fellowship Committee, from whom all information as to place, subjects, etc., may be obtained. These fellowships yield \$600 each. The Hoppin Fellowship, open to women only, yields \$1,000, and is assigned without examination, preference being given, however, to such persons as have already held a regular competitive fellowship.

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DR. EUGEN DUBOIS has been called to a Professorship in Geology in the University of Amsterdam. Dr. Kippenberger has been appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of Breslau. Dr. Wagner has qualified as docent in Physical Chemistry in the University of Leipzig and Dr. Weinschenk in Mineralogy and Geology in the Polytechnic Institute at Munich. In the University of Paris, M. Vidal de la Blache has been appointed Professor of Geography and M. Seailles has been made Professor of Philosophy. M. Lacour has been made Associate Pro-

fessor in the Faculty of Science at Nancy. In University College, London, Mr. W. G. Savage has been appointed as Assistant in the Department of Bacteriology and Mr. G. Bertram Hunt, M.D., has been appointed Assistant in the Department of Pathological Histology.

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THE experiment of the University of Chicago in establishing a down-town college, and arranging its courses at such times as would suit the convenience of the teachers of the city and others who could not enter the regular classes at the University, has met with a success beyond the expectations of the warmest friends of the movement. The determination of the University to admit without examination all teachers who are graduates of the Chicago High Schools, or an equivalent course, and the lowering of the fees to them, has helped both the University and the public. At the opening of the College few thought that the enrollment would be more than 100 or 150, but there are already 286 matriculants, nearly all teachers, and about 150 schools are represented. All the classes begun in October will continue until the first of April, and new classes will begin with the present month.

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MR. W. C. McDONALD'S benefactions to the McGill University, Montreal, have often been the subjects of notes in these columns, and last we recorded that he had received the honor of a knighthood in recognition of his gifts to philanthropic and educational objects in Canada. Mr. McDonald's princely gifts to the McGill University include \$20,000 to the Workman Endowment for Mechanical Engineering; the erection of the W. C. McDonald Engineering Building, valued, with its equipment, at \$350,000, and an endowment for its maintenance; the endowment of the Chair of Electrical Engineering with the sum of \$40,000; the

erection and endowment of the Physics Building, valued at \$300,000, and two Chairs of Physics with endowments amounting to \$90,000; the endowment of the Faculty of Law with \$150,000; the endowment and equipment of the Chair of Architecture; a further sum of \$150,000 for the maintenance of the Engineering Building; \$50,000 towards the endowment of the Pension Fund; and the erection of a new building for the Department of Chemistry, Mining and Agriculture, at a cost of \$500,000, making the total amount contributed to the institution upwards of \$1,600,000.

THE following gifts to educational institutions in the United States are announced in *Science*: The Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, has received \$10,000 from Mr. J. H. Jennings, for the establishment of a scholarship. Mr. James Stillman, of New York, has given \$50,000 to Harvard College to cover the cost of land and buildings for a projected Harvard Infirmary, which will bear the name of the donor. In addition, Mr. Stillman will contribute \$2,500 annually for four years. The will of the late Charles P. Wilder, of Wellesley Hills, bequeaths \$102,000 to Mount Holyoke College, and the trustees of Wellesley College announce a gift of \$50,000 made by Mr. Wilder before his death. No conditions are attached to the gift. The Catholic University of Washington has received the information that by the will of Daniel T. Leahy, of Brooklyn, it receives \$10,000. The University of Cincinnati has been presented by Mr. William A. Proctor with the library of Mr. Robert Clarke, containing 6,704 volumes valued at over \$50,000. A fund of \$100,000 is being raised by the trustees and friends of Oberlin, the income from from which is to be applied to the reduction of the term bills of needy students.

About one-tenth of this amount has already been collected.

*Harper's Weekly* has called attention to a conference of faculty advisers and other friends of amateur sport for the consideration of various suggestions which have been made looking towards the maintenance of a higher standard. Many minor questions of eligibility, conflicting rules and the like will come up, but Mr. Caspar Whitney, who, in *Harper's Weekly*, has long advocated reform in college athletics, holds that "the imperative need to wholesome life in college sport is unflinching and impartial revision of the regulations that permit of the following abuses: (1) Misappropriation for athletic purposes of the scholarships for 'indigent students'; (2) illegitimate recruiting of athletes; (3) practice with professional teams—in baseball, for example; (4) preliminary training or practice; (5) indifference to scholarship standard for athletes; (6) undergraduate speculation in football tickets." That there is crying need of such reform appears clearly enough from Mr. Whitney's statements that he often receives letters from the Middle West "calling attention to Western athletes who, by agents, sometimes unofficial, at other times avowedly official, have been lured to Eastern institutions by promises, moving though mysterious, and variously outraging the ethics of amateur sport;" and that "it is a fact beyond dispute that illegitimate means of recruiting are employed, and that under the guise of 'indigent students' men have been permitted to enter, and, indeed, on occasions have been maintained, because of their ability in football, in baseball or in track athletics." This authority holds that "only a very few institutions" in the East are now guilty of this sort of thing; but so long as there is one, reform is imperatively needed.—*New York Evening Post*.



THE number of students shows a slight increase over last year, 619 as against 601.

**Vassar.** Professor Bracq, of the Department of French, has been giving during the first semester the course of lectures on Contemporary French Literature, which he delivered last winter before the Lowell Institute. The ten lectures covered very completely the various lines of literary activity in France at the present, discussing the development, characteristics and relative importance of each. The influence of theory upon certain phases of French literature was emphasized. The subjects included were Philosophy, Criticism, History, Eloquence, Poetry, the Drama and Fiction, with three introductory lectures on the Natural, Intellectual and Ethical Inheritance and Development of the Modern Frenchman. It is not easy for any people to form a just and unbiassed conception of a foreign literature—its tendencies, its ideals, its mission, but the combination, in Professor Bracq, of the Gallic nature with Anglo-Saxon residence and experience has enabled him to present in a sense both sides at once.

Professor Moon, of the Latin Department, has given six lectures in connection with the latin reading of the Freshman year. He has treated with some detail the history of Livy in regard to its historical purpose, method and value looking towards the comparison with modern history and awakening of a deeper interest of the relations of Rome to modern ideas and life.

THE recent action of Washington and Lee University in founding a School of **Washington** Political Economy and **Sci- and Lee.** ence, and the steps taken by various colleges to provide free scholarships for worthy young Cubans, are timely reminders of the part our universities and colleges can play in helping to solve the grave questions with which

the expansion policy has confronted us. Hitherto the charge has been brought with considerable truth against our institutions of learning that beyond the general training in the sciences and humanities nothing has been done by them to prepare their students for the duties of citizenship. At Harvard to-day only two courses relate to the machinery of our governments, State and Federal, and nowhere is there, we believe, a professor who devotes all his time to American political methods. Now that even under our military occupation a demand for able and trained administrators has arisen, prompt establishment in our leading universities of chairs and schools of government, which shall deal with the lessons and teachings of American experience at home, and of English and French failures and success in India, Egypt and Algeria, would do much towards stimulating and enlightening public opinion. Even the most fiery annexationist cannot deny that it is our plain duty to give to our wards a better kind of government than the machine brand, and if our colleges will but turn out at least theoretically trained men they will deprive the politicians of one familiar excuse for the appointment of political favorites, and failures in life. There could be no better chance for the various faculties to show how carefully they watch the public needs, and their readiness to perform a national service of a high order.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE University of Tennessee has just completed a large and thoroughly equipped mechanical building, which is doubtless one of the finest in the Southern States. It contains provisions for all departments of iron and wood working, pattern-making and founding, the testing of materials, and complete electrical equipment. No expense has been spared to make this a perfect laboratory for the most thorough

study of mechanical and electrical engineering. A new chair of American History, under the direction of Dr. George Frederick Mellen, has been initiated. Professor Henry J. Darnall, recently from the University of Leipzig, has been appointed to the Chair of Modern Language. A complete course of Spanish language and literature has been added, which is being largely attended. Over fifty women students have been enrolled and are doing admirable work. One of the buildings has been remodeled and equipped for their use, for the first time permitting the young women in attendance at the University to have rooms on the campus. Hitherto it has been necessary for them to find accommodations outside the grounds of the institution. Mrs. Charles A. Perkins, formerly of Bryn Mawr and Wellesley, has been appointed Dean of the Woman's Department. A new system of dormitory government has been adopted, the buildings now being assigned to the various Fraternity Chapters and other clubs in the University, which are subject, of course, to the guidance of the University authorities. These organizations are self-regulating, and are made responsible for good order within their various buildings. The plan is proving a great success, permitting as it does a natural and congenial grouping of the students.

THE winter term's enrollment at Indiana University shows the usual increase in attendance. The steady growth of the last few years is doubtless due, more than to any other one cause, at least, to the system of studies. The system, although no longer new, is new enough to call for a word of explanation. A student's undergraduate work falls into three divisions: the major subject, required work, and electives. There are no courses corresponding strictly to the old "classical, literary, philosophical and scientific," but each of the fifteen depart-

ments offers a four years' course of its own. In order to graduate a student must elect the work of some department as his major subject, and this work takes up a third of his time. Something more than a third goes to required courses: mathematics, English, some science involving laboratory work, one year each; languages, two years. The rest of the time is devoted to electives. The arrangement has proved to be practical. It allows a large freedom in respect of elective work (for the major subject is a matter of the student's own choosing), and at the same time provides at least a reasonable amount of the work that belongs in any liberal education. The University, one of the oldest in the West, was established January 20, 1820. The annual celebration of this Foundation Day is one of the features of the winter term. The usual exercises are suspended; the morning is given to addresses, and in the evening the students present a play. The principal addresses this year were by President Adams, of the University of Wisconsin, and ex-Congressman Cooper, who represented the alumni. Two years ago the "student play" was: "She Stoops to Conquer;" last year, "Much Ado About Nothing;" and this year, as artistic anticlimax indeed, though no less ambitious effort, an original comedy, "Love's a Va-grant."

ONE of the educational events of the year in America took place unobtrusively at the meeting of the trustees of Columbia University last month. This was the adoption of the resolution converting the Law School into a graduate department of the University, by limiting admission to the school to college graduates. This change, the fruition of many years of self-denying labor on the part of the faculty, is to take effect in the fall of 1903, and is properly regarded as completing the development which was begun by Deen Keener and his



associates in 1891. That the Columbia Law School is ripe for this forward movement is evinced by the steady growth of the graduate element in the student body during the last five years, the percentage of college graduates having increased from 42 per cent. in 1893 to 62 per cent. in 1898. It is the confident belief of the faculty of the school, as well as of the trustees, that the superior attractiveness of a school open only to college graduates, and capable, therefore, of doing the highest grade of work, will more than counterbalance the loss of the diminishing percentage of non-graduate students. That the school will, with these increased advantages, become a more important factor than ever in the development of legal education and the elevation of its standards is too clear for argument.

The faculty has just been strengthened by the addition of John W. Houston, of the firm of Cravath & Houston, and a considerable extension of the work of the school is in contemplation. A feature of instruction new to law schools will be the offering of a course relating to office work and practice, and among the other new courses being arranged is one in bankruptcy. Scholarships have been established in the Law School, some of which will be open to men entering the first-year class in the fall. These scholarships will be conferred on college graduates, and will be awarded on the basis of need and ability.

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PROFESSOR ROBERT B. OWENS, for six years in charge of the department of Electrical Engineering in the University of Nebraska, resigned late in the summer to accept a similar position in McGill University. Mr. Morgan Brooks, a practical electrician of large experience, graduate of Brown and of Stevens Institute, late President of the Minneapolis Electrical Supply and Construction Company, has been put in

charge of the department, with the rank of Assistant Professor. Mr. G. H. Morse, University of Minnesota '93, has been made instructor, *vice* Dr. W. H. Browne, Jr., who has gone, as Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering, to the University of Illinois. Richard E. Chandler, Adjunct Professor of Mechanical Drawing and Machine Design, has resigned to accept a professorship of Mechanical Engineering in Oklahoma Agricultural College, at Stillwater. No successor to this work has yet been named. Adjunct Professor Percy H. Burnet, one of the assistants in the department of German, on leave of absence since April, is completing studies with reference to the degree of Ph.D. at the University of Chicago. Dr. H. C. Peterson, for the last two years instructor in the department of English Literature, has been transferred to German, and is carrying Professor Burnet's work. Mr. W. J. Wyer, Jr., late Assistant in the State Library at Albany, has been appointed Acting Librarian, in place of Mr. John D. Epes, who resigned in June.

Among other important changes in effect this year are the promotion of Associate Professor C. F. Ansley to a full professorship of English Language, and the appointment of Mrs. Emma P. Wilson, A.M., to be Lecturer in English Literature, and Dean of women. The increase in the relative proportion of women—last year 872 out of a total attendance of 1,915, made this step imperative. Dean Wilson is an alumna of the University, a lady of large influence and culture, and connected prominently since graduation with the educational and social life of the city and the State.

The attendance for the first semester exceeds by thirteen per cent. the totals for last year. There is continued increase in registration for the higher work of the University, as of the Colleges. Last year the enrollment in the Graduate School was

143, of which number forty received the degree of A. M., and two of Ph. D. The attendance in the College of Law shows a marked increase over previous years.

THE first week of the new year has to chronicle the death (on January 6th) of **Pennsylvania.** Professor Ezra Otis Kendall, Honorable Vice-Provost, Honorable Dean of the Faculty, and Thomas A. Scott, Professor of Mathematics.

Among the recent developments on the material side of the University the reorganization of the Library is prominent. The new Library Committee has authorized the equipment of a Reference Reading Room on the first floor, where not only members of the University, but also the general public, can have access to the books from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m., and in a short time to 10 p. m. Among the recent acquisitions to the Library are the Catalogue of the British Museum and a collection of about 600 monographs relating to the Slavery Question.

On Monday, January 9th, Dr. E. C. Richardson, the Librarian of Princeton University, delivered, in the Library, before the Pennsylvania Library Club, a discourse on "College and University Libraries." Dr. Richardson made a plea for the more liberal administration of Libraries in the interest of the special investigator and for a more generous equipment in the way of books, claiming that 500,000 volumes was a fairly average number of books for the Library of an American University.

New courses of lectures before the Law School have been announced for March, as follows:

Dr. Talcott Williams, of the *Philadelphia Press*, will give three lectures on "International Law," treating particularly the questions that are now of most vital interest in our national relations. Hon. Edward Ambler Armstrong will give one lec-

ture on the "Early History of the Courts of New Jersey."

The Commemoration Address, on the 22d of February, will be delivered this year by President Seth Low, Columbia University, in the Academy of Music.

Among matters of general interest in the University publications of the present year are the addresses of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell before the Graduate Club, on "The Influence of the Poet's Time on the Poet," published in the January number of the *University Bulletin*.

The articles on Goethe's "Faust" and "The Goethe Institutions at Weimar and their Work," published in Volume II., No. 3, of *Americana Germanica*. Mr. Stewart Culin, Director of the Museum of Archaeology and Palæontology, has just published a work, through the Smithsonian Institution, on "Chess and Playing Cards," containing nearly 300 pages, with over 200 illustrations.

The equipment of the Dental Department is being supplemented by the construction of a new Metallurgical Laboratory in the basement of Dental Hall.

ACCORDING to the President's report, which is just issued, Wellesley College was

**Wellesley.** never in better condition materially and intellectually. There are 664 students in all—22 resident candidates for the A. M. degree, 22 non-resident candidates for degrees and 620 registered for the A. B. degree. Of these the seniors number 131; juniors, 134; sophomores, 135; freshmen, 211. By comparison with last year the freshman class shows a gain of 12 per cent. The average age of the seniors is 23 years and 1 month; juniors, 21 years and 7 months; sophomores, 20 years and 10 months; freshmen, 20 years, and special students, 24 years and 3 months. The health record for the year is a triumph to those who believe in the cause of higher education. Withdrawals on account of



illness have amounted to less than one-half of one per cent. of the number in college.

The faculty numbers seventy-nine. Of these, three professors and one associate professor are absent on leave for the present year. Twenty-one new courses of study are set down in the catalogue. Allowing for the old courses which have been superseded, they add twenty-one hours a week to last year's schedule. Among the new courses is one in forestry and dendrology, which opens possible future occupations to women whose bias of mind does not lead them to choose any of the lines of activity already allowed them. Other courses offered are: In English, "The History of Criticism;" in French, "The Comedy of the Eighteenth Century;" in German, "Current Literature;" in Latin, "Advanced Prose Composition;" in literature, "Literary Types;" in pure mathematics, "Modern Synthetic Geometry," "Advanced Geography of Space" and "Higher Plane Curves;" in geology, "Advanced Geography;" in music, "The Elements of Musical Construction." In art six courses are added, "History of Architecture," "History of Sculpture," "History of Italian Painting," a studio course, a course in "Advanced Theory and Practice of Art," and a seminary course in "The History of Sculpture." Four courses also are offered in the new Department of Pedagogy.

Three thousand dollars for a scholarship has come to the College recently, the gift of Sarah J. Holbrook, of Holbrook, Mass. Two other scholarship gifts have also been made during the year, one of \$2,000 from Sarah B. Hyde, the other of \$7,000 from the late Charles Bill, of Springfield. Charles T. Wilder, of Wellesley Hills, gave \$50,000 to the College during his lifetime without conditions. It has just become available, and the purpose to which it will be put has not yet been announced.

STANFORD University met with a most serious loss through the death of Professor **Leland Stanford, Jr.** W. W. Thoburn on the fifth of last month. Professor Thoburn attended to his University work regularly last semester, but during vacation contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia, causing his death. He was associated with President Jordan in the Department of Bionomics, and was one of Stanford's most beloved instructors. His death will be keenly felt, especially in the religious life of the University.

Edward Howard Griggs, head of the Department of Education at Stanford University, will return from Europe soon. Before returning to Stanford he will visit the principal institutions of learning in the East.

Professor Earl Barnes, formerly head of the Department of Education at Stanford University, will return to America next September, to complete the General History which he and Mrs. Barnes had begun previous to Mrs. Barnes' death. Professor Barnes will continue this work at Cornell, Nebraska and Pennsylvania Universities, where the supplementary books are now being written.

Mr. Timothy Hopkins, of Menlo Park, Cal., has sent two representatives of the Zoological Department of Stanford University, Robert Snodgrass and Edmund Heller, to the Galapagos Islands, to spend a year in studying the fauna of the Islands and to make a collection for the University. In several previous occasions Mr. Hopkins has paid the expenses of similar expeditions.

Mr. Teggart, Assistant Librarian at Stanford University, has been appointed to the head of the Mechanic's Library in San Francisco, Cal.

The construction of the outer quadrangle of Stanford University has at last been commenced, and the great pressure for room which has been experienced for the

past few years will soon be relieved. The Assembly Hall, with a seating capacity of 1,700, will be completed for the graduating exercises next May, at a cost of \$100,000. A fire-proof library building, the gift of Thomas Welton Stanford, of Australia, brother of the founder of the University, is being pushed rapidly forward and will be completed some time during the summer, at a cost of \$150,000. The general reading room will have a seating capacity of over 200; and in addition there will be twelve seminary rooms for the use of the different departments. On the stacks, which are to be entirely of steel, there will be room for 250,000 volumes. Bids for the furnishing of these stacks are now being received from Eastern firms, and the lowest bid up to the present time for the simplest pattern is \$21,000. The Museum building now nears completion.

These buildings are to be followed by the erection of the Memorial Arch, which will form the main entrance to the University quadrangle and the University chapel. Plans for laboratory buildings for the different scientific departments are now being proposed.

THE recent completion and occupancy of a new Physiological Laboratory, admirably arranged and

### Johns Hopkins.

equipped, directs attention to the noteworthy development of the Medical Department of the Johns Hopkins University. Within the last few years facilities have been successively provided for laboratory and clinical work in Pathology, Anatomy, Clinical Medicine and Pharmacology, in addition to the existing Chemical, Biological and Physical Laboratories. The resources of the Johns Hopkins Hospital afford exceptional opportunities for training in the practical branches of medicine and surgery. Since its establishment the Medical School has been rigidly a post-graduate department, requiring for ad-

mission not only a baccalaureate degree in arts and science, but adequate training in physics, chemistry and biology, with a reading knowledge of French and German and acquaintance with Latin. The recently published report of the Dean of the Medical School notes that this requirement as to preliminary training is not only beyond that of any other medical school in this country, but equal to, if not in advance of, that of any foreign university.

The growth of the teaching staff of the Medical School has been from fifteen in October, 1893, when the first year of the course was organized, to fifty-three in 1898. The student body has increased from eighteen, in 1893, to two hundred and thirty-six, in 1898, of which latter number sixty-nine were physicians in attendance upon special courses or engaged in special research. Of the students proper, less than twenty per cent. are credited to Maryland, and no less than forty-seven colleges were represented. In preliminary training, fitness for study, work accomplished and social and moral tone, this body of medical students is probably unique. It seems reasonable to forecast that the Johns Hopkins University will accomplish for medical education in this country some measure of that which it has already wrought for university education. Systematic instruction to persons not formally connected with the University is afforded during the present academic year by class courses in history and science, especially adapted to the needs of Baltimore public school teachers. The first course is devoted to the history of education and the relations of England and America; the second series treats of the elements of physical geography and geology. A nominal fee is required for each course and printed outlines and bibliographies are furnished without further cost. The success of the plan has been remarkable. Some two hundred persons, for the most part teachers, have been enrolled in each course, and are now pursuing sys-

tematic study in the subjects selected. As a rational form of "university extension" the experience is instructive and encouraging.

In the light of current events particular interest attaches to the announcement that the course of lectures on American Diplomatic History in 1899, provided by the gift of Dr. Albert Shaw, will be given by Dr. John H. Latané on "The Diplomatic Relation of the United States and Spanish America."

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THE first term of the new College for Teachers, which opened October 1st, has been of interest in a number of ways. This new college was made possible by the generosity of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, of Chicago, who pledged a stated sum for five years. A suite of rooms in a down-town building, centrally located, has been used in order that teachers from all parts of Chicago might be able to attend the courses. The plan of work has been to duplicate in general the instruction offered in the Junior College of the University—the usual Freshman and Sophomore years. In all 22 courses were conducted this autumn, and the intention is to enlarge the curriculum, as the demand for more advanced courses grows until practically a full course leading to the Bachelor's degree is provided. No entrance examinations are required of Matriculants. Courses are conducted in two hour sessions, during the afternoon and the evening. As there are over 5,000 teachers in the public schools of Chicago alone, the great majority of whom have never had any more advanced course of study than a year or two in the Normal School, the field for such a college as this would seem a wide one. Unfortunately, the great size of Chicago almost precludes the possibility of many teachers making the necessary effort to attend classes at a distance from their daily work. Moreover, it is a question whether a teacher is really benefited by taxing his mind after a laborious

day in the school-room ; whether, indeed, it is possible to obtain from him truly academic study. So far 282 teachers have taken one or more courses. Nearly 24 per cent. of the total number of registrations were in Natural Science ; about 22 per cent. in Pedagogy, and 19 per cent. in English Literature.

The certificate system of admission to the Junior College has been in operation too short a time to enable one to judge of its effects upon the University. That the affiliating and coöperating schools (as the secondary schools are classified in their relation to the University) favor this change, however, may be inferred, perhaps, from the increase in numbers in the lower college. The registration for the autumn quarter, 1898, was 417 in this department ; in the University as a whole 1,628 as against 1,171 in 1897, and 594 in 1892, the first quarter in the history of the University. It is noteworthy that the proportion of women to men has increased markedly in the undergraduate departments, at present the percentage of women in the Senior College being 50 ; in the Junior College about 45. The total number of students enrolled in the University since July 1, 1898 (the opening of the scholastic year), has been 2,709.

Arrangements were completed last spring for the affiliation of the Rush Medical School, perhaps the strongest medical school in Chicago, with the University.

In November, Greene Hall, a new dormitory for women, was opened. This building completes one side of the Women's Quadrangle. A new gift of great importance has recently been announced, by which land to the extent of two blocks, lying to the north of the campus, has been added to the University grounds. Part of this is used as an athletic field ; the remainder will be valuable for building purposes. Another adjoining piece of land to the west has been presented at the same time by the President



of the Board of Trustees. The rapid growth of the city has made it imperative that the University should obtain adjoining properties to provide for its growth.

THE fiftieth year of the University of Wisconsin shows a gratifying advance in all lines of effort. In spite of the conditions un-

favorable to a large collegiate attendance in the United States last fall, the enrollment at Wisconsin is more than one hundred in excess of that of the corresponding period of last year. The gain is most marked in the undergraduate courses and is relatively greater among the young women than among the young men. The number of students in the College of Law has again begun to increase after the decline occasioned by the raising of the requirements for graduation in law, and the attendance upon the courses in agriculture now taxes to the utmost the resources of that college. All departments suffer somewhat from lack of room, as the large addition to University Hall which it was hoped to have ready for occupation at the opening of the year is still unfinished. These difficulties are, however, but temporary; a large structure for the College of Engineering is expected in the near future, while the magnificent Library Building of the State Historical Society on the lower campus will, besides housing the University Library, contain seminary rooms and some lecture halls for the advanced work of the University. Externally this building is nearly completed, and it will probably be ready for occupation in the course of the coming academic year.

Important modifications in the curriculum of the College of Letters and Science went into effect at the opening of the present year. The new arrangement of studies is a combination of the course and group system, and is designed to introduce greater flexibility into the program and increase the student's liberty of election,

while at the same time securing a certain amount of concentration of effort in the junior and senior years. The five courses of the old system—classics, Latin and modern languages, science, history and politics, and English—are preserved for the first two years, and the work of these years is wholly made up of required subjects, which, however, are so arranged that sophomores may, by postponement of required studies, have considerable opportunity for election. The work of the junior and senior years has been made entirely elective, with the provision that each student must choose one third of his work, including his graduation thesis, from some one department of study.

The most noteworthy change in the teaching force has been the reorganization of the work in English by the creation of a chair of the English language distinct from the departments of English literature and rhetoric. The new chair has been filled by the promotion of Dr. F. G. Hubbard, who now has charge of the English composition required of all students as well as of the advanced courses in English philology. The new department has been further strengthened by the appointment of two additional instructors, Messrs. R. E. N. Dodge and E. A. Thurber. New courses are offered in forensics by Professor Frankenburger, in criticism by Dr. Beatty, and in American writers by Dr. Cairns, whose recent studies in early American periodical literature have attracted much favorable comment.

PROFESSOR DEAN C. WORCESTER whose recent book, "The Philippine Islands and Their People,"\* has met with so favorable

a reception, has been appointed by President McKinley a special commissioner to go to the Philippines; he will continue his investigations as ethnological and geo-

\* Published by the Macmillan Company in October and already in the fourth edition.

graphical expert and will act as adviser to the military authorities.

The collection of musical instruments presented to the University by Mr. Frederick Stearns, of Detroit, has been received and will soon be installed. From the scientific point of view this is probably the most complete collection yet made. It is designed to illustrate the development of the various types of wind, stringed and percussion instruments from the simplest to the most complex forms, but it contains so great a variety of curious and beautiful examples that it will be reckoned by visitors among the chief attractions of the campus. It will be immediately utilized in the preparation of our extensive work on musical instruments by Mr. Stearns and Professor A. A. Stanley, and Professor Stanley will give a course of lectures each year on the subject in connection with the work in music.

According to the summary given in the "War" number of the *Michigan Alumnus* (issued in December), about 300 University of Michigan men served in the War with Spain. Among the more prominent were Professors V. C. Vaughan and C. B. Nancrede, of the Department of Medicine, who were on the medical staff in the Santiago Campaign; Professor M. E. Cooley, of the Engineering Department; Chief Engineer of the Yosemite, and Major F. S. Bourns, who was on the staff of General Merritt, at Manila, and acted as intermediary in conducting the negotiations with the Spanish and the insurgents. To these should be added William R. Day, at first Secretary of State, then a member of the Peace Commission; Cushman K. Davis, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, also a member of the Peace Commission, and George De Rue Meiklejohn, Assistant Secretary of War.

The Treasurer of the Student's Athletic Association reports that in the year ending December 31, 1898, about \$16,000 were expended in athletics. A sign of the very

lively interest taken in the fortunes of the foot-ball team is the recent establishment of the Alumni Athletic Association, the purpose of which is "to foster and maintain among the alumni of the University of Michigan an active interest in the cause of athletics."

Two other organizations have lately been formed that will serve to bring students into closer relation with the University. The University of Michigan Medical Society aims to increase interest in the work of the Department of Medicine by bringing together alumni and prominent men in the profession at regular intervals through the year. At these meetings papers will be presented upon important subjects, and the laboratories and hospitals will be in working order and open to inspection, that the application of the latest and best methods may be observed. The University of Michigan Pedagogical Society was organized, with the object of promoting the intelligent discussion of educational questions among students who propose to make teaching their life work, and also to retain the interest of alumni who have entered the teaching profession.

The Alpha Chi Omega Musical Society is now represented in the University School of Music by the Theta Chapter, the organization having been effected in November with seven charter members.

The first semester of the University closes February 10th, somewhat earlier than in previous years. Beginning with the academic year 1888'-89, the University will open on the Tuesday preceding the last Wednesday in September. Commencement will therefore always fall on the Thursday preceding the last Wednesday in June.

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It was with great regret that those interested in the University of California heard **California.** some two months ago of the resignation of President Kellogg, to take effect in March, 1899. The

choice of his successor is a grave question, both because the immediate past of the University has been marked by development unprecedented in its history, and because the retiring President leaves affairs in train for more conspicuous, even if not more substantial, advance in the near future.

During the administration of Dr. Kellogg as Chairman of the Faculties, acting President and President—that is since August, 1890—the resources of the University have been more than doubled, in part by the doubling of the State tax, which is now two cents on every hundred dollars of the taxable wealth of the State, partly by the benefactions of individuals. There have been added to the university six new colleges, in Berkeley, the Colleges of Social Sciences, Natural Sciences, and Commerce; in San Francisco, the Hopkins Institute of Art, the Graduate Medical School, and the Veterinary College.

To the Academic College have been added several new departments, notably those of Semitics, Oriental Languages, Jurisprudence, and Art.

The growth of the Professional Colleges in San Francisco has been equally marked. New buildings, at a cost of \$250,000, have been erected. The faculties have been enlarged, the number of students has increased, the courses have been lengthened to the term approved by the best universities in America, and the curricula have been brought into closer touch with those of the Academic departments.

In 1890-'91 there were in the whole University 796 undergraduates and 127 instructors; the records of 1897-'98 show 2,391 undergraduates and 276 instructors. In 1890-'91 there were but 21 students engaged in graduate studies, and but five courses open to them. The increased demand for facilities for graduate work led, however, to the establishment, in 1896, of the Graduate Department and Council. In 1897-'98 174 students were in attendance and 42 graduate courses were offered.

The growth by a university is not, however, to be measured alone by the multiplication of students, instructors, courses, colleges or funds. Such increase is, however, the evidence of a vital policy. The more important advances in method which characterize the nine years of President Kellogg's administration are as follows: *First*, reorganization of the curricula of the College of Liberal Arts, effected in 1893. This consisted in a redistribution of students between the three Colleges of Letters, Social Sciences and Natural Sciences, and in the adoption for each college of a curriculum combining the advantages of the old prescribed course and the new free-elective and group-elective methods in a system at once unique and successful. *Second*, the growth, proceeding from this reorganization, of university courses and methods, properly so called, as distinguished from courses and methods of merely college grade. *Third*, a more vital coöperation of the academic colleges with the professional schools. *Fourth*, the establishment of more advantageous relations between the University and the other educational institutions of the State, high schools, normal schools and the smaller colleges. In 1890-91 there were 25 schools accredited to the University; in 1897-98 there were 82. *Fifth*, the missionary enterprise of University Extension, an enterprise which appears now to be merging into the more serviceable method of the summer school or the continuance of regular courses during the summer vacation for the benefit of teachers desirous of studying at the University. *Sixth*, the development of administration by committees, whence has sprung a spirit of coöperation which promises more for academic freedom than any one-man power could perform.

The presidency of Dr. Kellogg will, accordingly, be remembered not only as that during which were made the magnificent donations of Mrs. Hearst toward



the erection of an architectural whole in Berkeley, which will present rather the appearance of a "City of Learning" than of a college; of Miss Flood for the support of the college of commerce; and of Levi Strauss for the founding of scholarships (some three score in number); not only as that during which the University trebled itself in numbers, scope and efficiency, but as an administration characterized by hospitality to ideas by a far-sighted policy, by patience and forbearance; by wisdom which has given the University a harmonious faculty and awakened in students and alumni a genuine university pride and spirit.

YALE UNIVERSITY was fortunate in having under its auspices this year the annual

meeting of both the American Historical and American Economic Associations. This was in part due to the unusual circumstance that the Presidents of both Associations were drawn from the Yale Faculty. The meetings were largely attended and of great interest and have been pronounced by the Secretary of the Historical Association as the most successful ever held. An especial feature was the very able address of President Arthur T. Hodley, of the Economic Association, and of President George P. Fisher, of the Historical Association. Other members of the Yale Faculty appearing on the programmes of the two Associations were Professor John C. Schwab, on "Prices and Price Movements in the Confederate States During the Civil War," and Dr. Frank Strong, on "A Forgotten Danger to New England Colonies."

The new Catalogue discloses some interesting facts. The Graduate School shows a marked increase under the management of Professor Andrew W. Phillips. The number of women in the department is rapidly increasing, being at the present time forty-one. Some movement is on foot to get as soon as possible a special dor-

mitory building erected for their accommodation.

The Historical Seminary for Graduate Students, which occupies three rooms on High Street, is the recipient of a valuable collection of books in English and American history given by Professor Franklin B. Dexter. It numbers about 200 volumes. Among the most valuable are Reports of the Canadian Archives, the Four Tracts, the American Almanac and a full set of the Parliamentary History of England.

Mr. Arthur Power Lord of Paris, France, a member of the Graduate School, also recently made a valuable gift to the Seminary of ten volumes of *Mémoires de Richelieu*. In addition, the University Library has loaned a considerable number of books, so that the Seminary has at present 400 volumes as a nucleus of a valuable library.

Mr. Alfred L. Ripley, of Andover, Mass., a member of the class of 1878, has just presented to the University 500 volumes of German books as a nucleus of a Seminary library in German for graduates and advanced undergraduate students. The collection includes the large Grimm's *Woerterbuch* and a complete set of *Kürschner's Deutsche Nationallitteratur*, 200 volumes. For the reception of this library a room in North College has been fitted up. Mr. Ripley was from 1883 to 1888 Assistant Professor in German. He entirely reorganized the department and changed the methods of instruction.

The Sheffield Scientific School shows an increase in numbers over last year. Professor Brush has resigned the directorship of the School and been succeeded by Professor Chittenden. All indications point to a change in the methods in teaching history, to conform more largely to the modern educational movement. No better example of this could be desired than the change in statement of the requirements for entrance in American history. The

change, due very probably to Dr. Walter I. Lowe, is in sympathy with the recent recommendations of the Committee of the American Historical Association appointed to recommend methods of work in, and College requirements for, Secondary Schools.

The lecture before the Yale chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was given January 16th by Professor Wm. G. Sumner on "The Conquest of the United States by Spain." On the 20th Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, Ohio, lectured before the Divinity School on "The Sermon on the Mount as the Basis of Social Construction."

Two new and valuable courses of lectures are running at the present time: one by Professor Ladd on the "Philosophy of Religion;" the other on "General Literature." The latter course will be continued in future years, to take up drama, novel, etc., etc. During the present year the lectures are as follows: January 11th, Professor Cook, General Introduction; January 18th, Professor Seymour, "The Literary Epic in Its Greek Form: Homer"; January 25th, Professor Gruener, "The Literary Epic in Its Germanic Form: The Nibelungen Lied"; February 1st, Professor Morris, "Comedy in Its Latin Form: Plautus and Terence"; February 8th, Professor Luquiers, "Comedy in its French Form: Moliere"; February 15th, Professor Ladd, "The Philosophical Basis of Literary Criticism."

The taxation suit carried by Yale University to the Supreme Court of the State has been decided in favor of the Corporation of the University, which continues to be free from taxation in the city of New Haven.

The Court, in its decision, supported *obiter dicta* of the Superior Court to the effect that the commercial policy pursued in the renting of dormitory rooms was destructive of the purposes and spirit of the College, which was primarily founded for the education of poor scholars. The

*Alumni Weekly* makes this a text for very plain talk as to the danger to Yale democracy.

THE present tendency towards the concentration of business in large cities, and

### Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

the consequent demand for increased floor area in the business houses, have resulted in the development, during the last ten or fifteen years, of a new type of architectural construction.

The introduction of rolled beams of wrought iron and steel, the rapidly decreasing expense of these materials and their ready adaptation to the needs of the architect, have made this new construction possible. The heavy building, with solid masonry walls and piers which was formerly the only prevailing type, reached its practical limit of height before it was a dozen stories from the ground; but with the lighter materials, steel and terra cotta, the architect is enabled to carry his structure fifteen, twenty, or even thirty stories in the air. With this construction many new and difficult problems present themselves, which require for their solution both the training of the engineer and the experience of the architect.

To meet these requirements the Institute has taken steps that will result next term in a new course in Architectural Engineering offered as an option in the course in Architecture.

The option begins with the second term of the third year. In place of Academic Design and some of the purely artistic courses, others have been substituted leading to the study of Architectural Engineering. Lectures and problems on the principles of Applied Mechanics, and lectures in the Theory of Structures including loads and reactions, shears and moments, proportioning of beams, columns and tension pieces, the computation of plate and box girders, wooden and steel

roof trusses, steel framing, wind bracing, fire proofing, foundations, arches, etc., give the student the necessary preparation for practical problems in Structural Design which will form the important feature of the course. In the fourth year some time is given to laboratory tests on the strength of building materials.

The course as arranged at present is for undergraduates, but it is hoped that graduate students who have completed the regular course in Architecture will find in the Engineering Option an attractive field for work. A graduate's magazine, *The Technology Review*, has just been issued by the recently organized Association of Class Secretaries. It is an octavo volume of 140 pages, attractive in appearance and of the best workmanship. The cover, designed by Hapgood and printed on Army brown paper, is very handsome.

The first number contains the Announcement; a photograph with biographical sketch of President Crafts; articles on "The Function of the Laboratory," by Professor Silas W. Holman, and on the "Pierce Building," by Professor Eleazer B. Homer, the architect; reprints in fac simile of early Institute documents and letters, all in the first and more general half. The latter half, seventy pages, is given to news of the Institute, of the undergraduates and graduate classes.

Plans are shown of the several floors of the new Pierce Building, of the first floor of the Rogers Building as now altered, and of the Dynamo House. There are two half-tone inserts and two line-drawings, one by Gelett Burgess. An excellent review of Professor Holman's recent book on Matter, Energy, Force and Work is given by Dr. Goodwin.

President Crafts' annual report of the Institute was presented at the last meeting of the Corporation and will soon be ready for publication. The past year has been a remarkable one in the financial history of the Institute. More money has been received

through bequests and gifts than any in previous year. Under the will of the late Hon. Henry L. Pierce seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been paid to the Institute by his executors. This is the largest sum ever given to it by any one giver. In addition to this, the executors of the late Mrs. Julia B. H. James have paid over the very notable sum of one hundred and forty thousand and five hundred dollars, this being also one of the largest gifts ever made to the Institute.

Mr. George A. Gardner, has generously given twenty thousand dollars as a fund, the income of which is to be used in the payment of salaries, a much needed provision. Ten thousand dollars has come from the late John W. Carter, and fourteen hundred and eighty-two dollars and seventy-nine cents has been added to the large sum previously received from the estate of the late Mrs. Susan E. Dorr, for the Rogers Physical Laboratory.

Besides these gifts to the Institute itself, a Traveling Fellowship in the Architectural Department has been established by the will of Willard B. Perkins, M. I. T., '72. For this purpose the sum of six thousand dollars has been given, the accumulated income from which is to be used every fourth year.

Forty thousand dollars has come from the estate of the late Mrs. Ann White Dickinson, the whole sum for scholarship purposes.

A friend has given five hundred dollars to meet a special want, and two hundred dollars has come from Mrs. William B. Rogers, to be used for periodicals.

This great increase in funds came at a time when it was very much needed. It at once led to the erection of the new fire-proof building in Trinity Place, which is to bear the name of the late Hon. Henry L. Pierce. It has also made possible extensive changes and improvements in the old buildings.

It is expected that the Institute will re-



ceive four hundred thousand dollars from the estate of the late Edward Austin. This amount appears to be intended for scholarships and other similar uses and will be highly appreciated, but the great desideratum for the immediate future is accessions to the unrestricted funds of the Institute. It is a fact not generally understood that the actual expense of instructing our students is on the average of \$330 per year, while only \$200 is paid as tuition fees. The balance, \$130, including interest on permanent investments, land, buildings, machinery, etc., has to be met from the past and present government and private benefactions.

During the past year we have lost by death two of the oldest members of the Corporation, Frederick W. Lincoln and John M. Forbes. Ex-Mayor Lincoln was a charter member. He served as Mayor of Boston for various terms, aggregating the greatest number of years ever spent in such service by any Mayor of the city. His connection with the Corporation began with its organization in 1861 and continued for thirty seven years. Mr. John M. Forbes ceased to be a member of the Corporation some years before his death, resigning on account of pressure of business and growing infirmities. He was a member of the Finance Committee from 1866 up to the time of his resignation and was of great assistance to the Institute owing to his extensive acquaintance with the outside world. He was a generous contributor and a valued advisor.

The total number of students is somewhat diminished this year, being 1,171 as against 1,198 last year. This loss seems to be due to several accidental causes; one, the very large graduating class which left the Institute last year, and another, perhaps, the fact that a smaller number of special students have entered the Biological Department, the rooms of which were not in readiness for occupancy at the beginning of the term. There is a loss of

twenty-two women students in the Biological Department and of twenty-seven in all departments, just the difference between this and last year's number. For the past four or five years our numbers have changed very little; we have practically held our own. Statistics recently published in regard to all schools of Applied Science in this and other countries show that a maximum was reached in 1894 and that since that date the number of technical schools has increased while the number of students has decreased. The figures given do not allow of any very exact determination, but so far as published they show a very considerable decrease since 1894, so that on the whole we have been more fortunate than our neighbors. The report goes on to say that such a pause as may be observable in the development of Schools of Applied Science is not due to lack of demand for skilled professional knowledge. All our experience seems to show that the demand is a constantly increasing one and that where one man is sent out to take charge of any branch of manufacturing industry it frequently creates a demand for other men to take charge of other departments of the work.

The report notices with regret the departure of Captain Bigelow and bears testimony to his extremely useful services and the excellent condition in which he left the Military Department. Mention has already been made in these columns of Captain Bordman, who succeeds him.

It has been found that seventeen undergraduates and sixty-one postgraduates, as far as known, have taken part in the war. Their names are given in the report.

All through the reports from the different departments of the Institute come notices of the introduction of advanced studies in consequence of advanced entrance requirements, and the school is making continued progress toward a higher standard for its degree.

Another notable feature is the progress

toward a greater subdivision of students into small sections in laboratories and the constantly increasing value placed upon laboratory work. During the past four years this movement has led to the appointment of eighteen new instructors, while the total number of students has remained about the same. If any one figure can be taken as a measure of the efficiency of a well-conducted school it is the ratio of the total number of students to the number of instructors in actual service. In the case of the Institute of Technology, without counting lecturers, there is one instructor to every eight or nine students, one of the very highest ratios in the United States.

The departments of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Naval Architecture, Architecture, Geology and Industrial Chemistry have benefited by the erection of the Pierce Building in increased space, better light, and particularly in having rooms especially designed to meet the wants of these departments.

THE college president of the old school was commonly a clergyman who contributed

### Cornell.

to the denominational journals or to the *North American Review*—in the days when it was old school too—and lectured to the seniors on "Intellectual and Moral Philosophy," a good man, learned and able. The President of a university must still be a man of keen intellect and of high character, but he is expected now-a-days to be rather a man of affairs, a little of a politician, something of a diplomatist, a good deal of an executive. If he happens to be a scholar in addition, that does no particular harm. These are qualities needed for the public service not less urgently in the political than in the educational field, and the new type of president has sometimes demonstrated in public office his fitness for a presidency, and sometimes in a presidency his fitness for public office. It may even be said that

he was developed by the new conditions of the West, where the presidency of a State university is in fact a public office.

Cornell, standing on the educational border land, west for the Eastern universities that are serenely confident of maintaining their educational leadership, east for the Western universities that are strenuously confident of winning it, has been in this respect, as in many others, one of the gateways by which Western ideas have reached the educational world of the Atlantic coast. Her presidents have been rather of the new type than of the old. President White was repeatedly named to diplomatic office, and now President Schurman has accepted the chairmanship of the Philippine Commission.

The prolonged absence of President White did not work, all things considered, to the advantage of the University. Academic affairs at Ithaca fell into such a condition, while he was first in Berlin, as to provoke, and perhaps to justify, vigorous protests from an influential group of alumni. It was even surmised that among the conditions moving him to resign the presidency of the University was the conviction that an efficient discharge of its obligations demanded more attention to local matters than he was willing to give. Be that as it may, the experience of Cornell with a non-resident head proves that there at least the college president is not superfluous. His whole duty is not, as a Europeanized cynic suggested of American college presidents generally, merely to smooth over the difficulties due to the existence of his own office.

At present, in addition to the proved judgment and known affability of Acting President Crane, a further reason for expecting no bad results from President Schurman's absence—prospectively brief—lies in the new organization of the faculties. Prior to the establishment of the Law School the whole faculty passed not only upon matters of general importance,

but also upon many matters affecting one department alone. The result was either that much time was lost in explaining to men who neither understood nor cared for, say, agriculture, the reasons for a proposed change in that course, or else that the agricultural question at issue was decided by a preponderance of uninformed votes. Under such circumstances presidential leadership was indispensable to effective faculty action. The new law faculty managed its own business from the outset, but it was not until 1896 that the principle of college autonomy was extended throughout the University. As a result, Cornell has become virtually a group of affiliated colleges, each with its own little president, called a dean. The temporary absence of the general president, so to speak, therefore becomes a matter much less serious than it would have been five years ago.

To prevent too great divergencies in the practice of the various colleges, a right of revision is reserved to the University Faculty in questions affecting more than one college and in matters of general University policy. It seems probable that the University Faculty, whose control of the Graduate Department is a binding force between the several colleges, will be able so to exercise its revisory functions as to prevent the disintegration of the University. But that is a theme for prophecy. As a matter of history, the new organization has released for more appropriate applications much professorial time and energy formerly absorbed by the friction of the machinery.

FROM a perusal of the University Register we see that :

1. Cornell shows a large gain in numbers, the total to date being 2,038 as against 1,790 at this time last year. The University now shows the largest registration ever reached in its history. 424 degrees were conferred in June, 1898, making a total of 4,755 degrees conferred by the University.

2. The faculty also shows an increase of 50 per cent. It consists of 281 professors, etc., against 191 last year. Besides the new professors in the Medical College and State College of Forestry there are Professors DeGarmo, Redfield, G. S. Williams, Hibbard, Kimball, and lecturers, Coville, Chamott, Blood and Turner.

3. Cornell is shown to have so raised and strengthened the entrance requirements, and at the same time so correlated her courses with the work of the public schools, that it takes a full high school course to enter a student into any course in the University. An increase in the entrance to the courses leading to the degrees of C.E., B. Arch., and M.E. is announced to take effect in and after 1900.

4. The arrangements of the Register shows the component parts of the University, and sets each by itself: The Graduate Department; the Academic Department (Department of Arts and Sciences); the College of Law; the College of Agriculture; the New York State Veterinary College; the College of Architecture; the College of Civil Engineering; the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts; the Medical College, and New York State College of Forestry.

5. It has at the same time brought out that each of these departments and colleges has its own staff of instruction, its own course, its own degree. Thus the consolidated courses in the Department of Arts and Sciences led to the degree of A.B.; the College of Law grants LL.B.; the College of Agriculture, B.S.A.; the New York State Veterinary College, D.V.M.; the College of Architecture, B.Arch.; the College of Civil Engineering, C.E.; the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and the Mechanic Arts, M.E.; the Medical College, M.D.; the New York State College of Forestry, B.S.F., and the Graduate Department, A.M. and Ph.D.

6. Cornell University gives free tuition each year to 512 holders of State scholar-



ships ; to all New York State Students pursuing work in the State Veterinary College and in the State College of Forestry, and to students in the College of Agriculture. It has eighteen undergraduate scholarships, each having a value of \$200 per annum for two years, to be awarded at a competitive examination at the beginning of the freshman year.

7. The Graduate Department shows an increase of 19 in the number of students. There are now 24 graduate fellowships and 17 scholarships. The graduate scholarships have an annual value of \$300 each. 22 fellowships have an annual value of \$500, 2 an annual value of \$600, and 1 an annual value of \$1,000. A class of fellowships termed Honorary Fellowships has been established to be awarded to persons already holding the Doctor's Degree. Holders of Honorary Fellowships are to receive no emoluments and are not to be charged tuition.

8. The Academic Department (Arts and Sciences) has an instructing staff of 115 and an enrollment of 616 students. The announcement of courses of instruc-

tion shows that 23 departments are represented, and over 415 courses are offered, as follows : Semitic Languages and Literatures, 14 ; Classical Archæology, 6 ; Comparative Philology, 7 ; Greek, 20 ; Latin, 14 ; The Germanic Languages, 13 ; the Romance Languages, 18 ; English, 29 ; Philosophy, 33 ; Musical Course, 1 ; History and Political Science, 56 ; Bibliography, 1 ; Mathematics and Astronomy, 46 ; Physics, 26 ; Chemistry, 39 ; Botany, 22 ; Entomology and General Invertebrate Zoology, 8 ; Physiology, Vertebrate Zoology and Neurology, 11 ; Anatomical methods and Human Anatomy, 4 ; Microscopy, Histology and Embryology, 7 ; Geology, 24 ; Military Science and Tactics, 5 ; Hygiene and Physical Culture, 10.

9. The Register shows the College of Law to have a new professor, Professor H. S. Redfield. The decreased attendance in the College of Law this year is due to the fact that the course is now a three-year course. Last year the senior class numbered 110 and this year there are only 16. The number entering the College last year was 65 ; this year 98.

## Notes and Announcements.\*

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce the forthcoming publication of an English version, prepared directly from the Russian original, of a story by Count Tolstoi, entitled *Resurrection*.

*The Development of English Thought, A Study in the Economic Interpretation of History*, by Simon N. Patten, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Pennsylvania, is announced for publication at an early date by The Macmillan Company.

\* Publishers are requested to note that all literary announcements should be in the editor's hands not later than the 16th of the month. The subscription list of BOOK REVIEWS is one of 10,000 names. It circulates chiefly among the educational and professional classes and members of the book trade.

THE Century Co. will publish this month *The Life and Letters of Lewis Carroll*, by his nephew, S. D. Collingwood, with 100 illustrations ; *The Maine*, a narrative of her destruction, by Capt. Sigsbee ; and *Campaigning in Cuba*, the capture of Santiago, by George Kennan.

THE lack of a comprehensive book for travelers, investors and others, devoted entirely to Puerto Rico, will issue a welcome for *Puerto Rico and its Resources*, by Frederick A. Ober, the well-known traveler in the West Indies, which is coming from the press of D. Appleton & Co.

A COMPREHENSIVE edition of the correspondence of John C. Calhoun is in course of preparation by Professor J. F. Jameson,

of Brown University. He is in possession of over four hundred letters written by Calhoun and about three thousand letters addressed to him, together with other valuable papers belonging to the Calhoun family.

HARPER & BROTHERS have just published *The Open Question*, a novel by C. E. Raimond (Elizabeth Robins), author of *George Mandeville's Husband*," also *Wessex Poems and Other Verses*, by Thomas Hardy, author of *Tess of the D'Urbervilles*, etc. Illustrated by the author.

*The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, published in Philadelphia, which is, perhaps, the most learned economic magazine in the country, has just accepted the resignation of Professor E. J. James from its editorial board, and has elected Henry R. Seager to fill the vacancy.

AMONG the books announced for early publication by Dodd, Mead & Co. are: *Thou and the Other One*, by Amelia E. Barr; *The Enchanted Stone*, by Lewis Hind; *The Silver Cross*, by S. R. Keightley; *The Song of the Rappahannock*, by Ira S. Dodd; *Mari Sienka*, by K. Waliszewski, and *Joubert's Thoughts*, by Katherine Lyttelton.

THE *Monthly Cumulative Book Index*, published by Messrs. Morris & Wilson, Minneapolis, has become, in its December issue, a volume of 237 pages, and gives an author, title, and subject index of all the books published in this country since the beginning of last year. It is a valuable work for reference, and the subscription price is moderate.

*The Foundations of Zoology*, by William Keith Brooks, Professor of Zoology in Johns Hopkins University, will be published by The Macmillan Company immediately, for the Columbia University Press. It is the fifth volume of the Columbia University Biological Series, which is edited by Henry Fairfield Osborn and Edmund B. Wilson.

MACAULAY'S essays on Addison and Milton and Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, all edited by Mr. Charles W. French, form

three volumes in a new series of annotated English texts published by the Macmillan Co. in a form at once tasteful and inexpensive. Tennyson's *Princess*, edited by Mr. Wilson Farrand, is a fourth volume of the same series.

*The Dawn of Reason* is the title of a new book by James Weir, Jr., M.D., in which he treats of the mental traits in the lower animals, with special reference to insects. The Macmillan Company will publish it during the spring season. Dr. Weir is already known to psychologists by his work on *The Psychical Correlation of Religious Emotion and Sexual Desire*.

MESSRS. HENRY HOLT & Co., expect to issue at once the American edition of *Eighteenth Century Letters*, under the general editorship of Mr. R. Brimley Johnson. The letters of Swift, Addison, and Steele are selected and edited with an introduction by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, in one volume, and Mr. George Birkbeck Hill has performed the same offices for those of Johnson and Lord Chesterfield in another volume.

D. APPLETON & Co. will publish shortly *The Cruise of the Cachelot Round the World after Sperm Whales*, a story of the life and adventures of a crew of a South Sea Whaler, by Frank T. Bullen, first mate. They have in press *A History of Japanese Literature*, by W. G. Aston, late Japanese secretary to the British Legation; also *Windyhaugh*, a new novel by Graham Travers, the author of *Mona Maclean*, *Medical Student*.

AN article on *Constructive Work in the Common Schools*, by Wilbur S. Jackman, will open the February *Educational Review*. Other articles in that number will be *Taxation of College Property*, by Charles F. Thwing; *Practical Aspects of Psychology*, by Joseph Jastrow; *The Northwestern State University and Its Preparatory School*, by Willard K. Clements; *The Limitations of Mathematics*, by James H. Gore, and *How to Study History*, by Anna Boynton Thompson.

TWO recent additions to the "Athenæum Press" publications of Messrs. Ginn & Co., are *The Poems of William Collins*, edited by Mr. Walter C. Bronson;

and *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Edward Gibbon*, edited by Dr. Oliver F. Emerson. The text of the latter volume forms a connected narrative based upon the recently published "Autobiographies," and provides a critical edition of a kind that has been much needed. It should supersede the old "Memoirs" altogether.

*Democracy: A Study of Government*, by Professor James H. Hyslop, of Columbia; *The Porto Rica of To-Day: Pages from a Correspondent's Note-Book*, by Albert Gardner Robinson; *A General Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture*, by Dr. Charles A. Briggs; *The Kingdom*, by Dr. George Dana Boardman; *The Bases of Mystic Knowledge*, from the French, by Sara Carr Upton; and *A Short History on Astronomy*, by Arthur Berry, have just been issued by Charles Scribner's Sons.

SMALL, MAYNARD & CO., of Boston, announce for publication the first five volumes of the Beacon Biographies, a new series that has been prepared with much care in selection of authors and subjects, and which will be edited by M. A. de Wolfe Howe. Four of the books that will first appear are: *Admiral Farragut*, by James Barnes, the well-known novelist and historian; *James Russell Lowell*, by Edward Everett Hale, Jr.; *Robert E. Lee*, by Professor Trent, of the University of West Virginia, and *Phillips Brooks*, by M. A. de Wolfe Howe.

*Li Livres du Gouvernement Des Rois* is the title of an interesting specimen of enlightened mediæval scholarship which is now for the first time published from the Kerr MS., by The Macmillan Company for the Columbia University Press. It contains a full-page facsimile and an introduction by the editor, Samuel Paul Molenaar, A.M., of the University of Pennsylvania, sometime fellow of Columbia University. Numerous editions in the original Latin were published in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, but the French version has never before appeared in print.

A BOOK of interest both to students and general readers is a collection of *French Lyrics*, edited by Professor Arthur G. Canfield, of the University of Kansas, just issued by Messrs. Henry Holt & Co. More than fifty poets are represented

by some 230 poems; contemporary writers such as Coppée, Heredia, Verlaine, Maupassant and Bourget not being neglected. The editor has prefaced the poems with brief sketches of the growth of the French lyric and of French versification. His notes briefly characterize the work of the various poets.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., announce the titles and authors of four new volumes in their "Builders of Great Britain" series: *Lord Clive: the Foundation of British Rule in India*, by Sir A. J. Arbuthnot; *Rejah Brooke: the Englishman as Ruler of an Eastern State*, by Sir Spenser St. John; *Admiral Phillip: the Founding of New South Wales*, by Louis Becke and Walter Jeffrey and *Sir Stamford Raffles: England in the Far East*, by the editor of the series, H. F. Wilson. M.A. *Edward Gibbon Wakefield: the Colonization of South Australia and New Zealand*, by R. Garnet was recently published.

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, will publish shortly through The Macmillan Company his *Life and Philosophy of Spinoza*. His purpose is to put before English and American readers an account fairly complete in itself and on a fairly adequate scale, of the life, correspondence and philosophy of Spinoza. He aims, in the first instance, at being understood by those who have not made a special study of the subject; but his hope is that it may also be of some use to those who already know Spinoza at first hand, and to critical students of philosophy.

THE title of Charles Egbert Craddock's new book is *The Story of old Fort Loudon*. It has just been published by The Macmillan Company. The author of *The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountain* has taken the brilliant Tennessee landscape for the setting of her new story. It is a narrative of the life of the pioneers of Tennessee and of their fortunes at the hands of the Cherokees in the uprising of 1760. It forms a new volume in the series of Stories from American History of which Frank Stockton's *Buccaneers and Pirates*, and Grace King's *De Soto in the Land of Florida* are two of the more recent books.



BOOKS recently announced for publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons include: *Bismarck and the New German Empire, How It Arose and What It Displaced*, by J. W. Headlam, of King's College, Cambridge; *The Story of the West Indies*, by Amos K. Fiske; the second part of J. C. Ropes's *Story of the Civil War*; an illustrated volume entitled *Volcanoes*, by T. G. Bonney, F.R.S., of University College, London, and Gaston Boissier's *Roman Africa*; this last includes descriptions of the archæological remains of the Romans in Algiers and Tunis. The work to be presented in America is the authorized version by Arabella Ward.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY have just published *The Evolution of Plants*, by Douglas Houghton Campbell, Ph.D., Professor of Botany in the Leland Stanford, Jr., University. This book is intended to present in brief form, and in as untechnical a way as possible, a sketch of the development of the vegetable kingdom, based upon the most reliable investigations of recent years. The work was not prepared primarily for botanical students, but rather as a summary of the more important facts bearing upon the evolution of plant forms, for the use of students, professional or otherwise, interested in the general problems of evolution.

CARL SCHNABEL's well-known *Text-book of Metallurgy* has been translated and edited by Professor Henry Louis, of the Durham (England) College of Science. It was published last month by The Macmillan Company, in two volumes, fully illustrated. In the original it is generally regarded as the most complete book on Metallurgy that has been written. It gives very considerable attention to the work which has been done in the United States. The translator's familiarity with his subject is some guarantee that the work has been put carefully into English. He is already well known among mining engineers by his *His Handbook of Gold Milling*.

THE "*Tale of Beowulf, sometime King of the Folk of the Wedergeats*," as translated by Messrs. William Morris and A. J. Wyatt, has hitherto been obtainable only as a publication of the *Kelmscott Press*, whence it issued in 1895. An edition for

the general purchaser, as distinguished from the bibliophile, is now offered by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. An index of persons and places is provided, as also a glossary of the archaic words used by the translators. There are only seventy or eighty of the latter, and many of these are familiar to the reader of average intelligence. The publication of this edition is a great boon to teachers and students of English poetry.

*The Forest Lovers*, by Maurice Hewlett; and *The Life of Shakespeare*, by Sidney Lee, were two of the three books, published during 1898, which have been crowned by the London Academy this month. Each is published by The Macmillan Company. In this connection it is not without interest to note that in the recent plebiscite taken by the *Outlook*, five out of the ten best books chosen by the readers of that magazine were published by the same firm. They were *The Life of Tennyson*, by his son; Moritz Busch's *Bismarck*; *Helbeck of Bannisdale*, by Mrs. Humphry Ward; McCarthy's *Life of Galdstone*; and *The Letters of Elizabeth Barrett Browning*.

A NEW volume of poems by Paul Laurence Dunbar is soon to come from Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled simply "*Poems*, (Second Series.)" It will be recalled that Mr. Dunbar, a young negro, wrote some time ago a book of verses called *Lyrics of Lowly Life*, which had an unprecedented popularity, all things considered, and encouraged the author to give the public more of his work. His next effort was in the line of prose, a collection of short stories entitled "*Folks from Dixie*." Last autumn a novel came from his pen, *The Uncalled*. He has been successful in all. And, whether the first copies of his poems were purchased through mere curiosity or not, the fact remains that he has appealed to an ever-increasing audience.

HENRY HOLT & Co. published last month Professor Henry A. Beers' important work entitled *A History of English Romanticism in the Eighteenth Century*. Professor Beers writes in a popular vein, and although his new work is primarily intended for scholars, it is said to betray the same engaging style that characterized his *Ways of Yale*. Its main theme is the

reaction against eighteenth-century classicism, and the author reminds one very much of Taine in his clear discriminations and pertinent selections. The principal writers treated are Thomson, Collins, Akenside, Dyer, Gray, Mason, the Whartons, Hard, Beattie, Percy, Walpole, Clara Reeve, Anna Radcliffe, "Monk" Lewis, Macpherson, Chatterton and Scott.

*My Lady and Allan Darke*, is the title of a novel by a new writer, which will be published in a few weeks by The Macmillan Company. The author, Charles Donnell Gibson, has broken entirely fresh ground in a romance of the end of the last century.

It is stirring and dramatic, easily written, and almost wild in its rapid and romantic movement. The plot is worked out on an island off the coast of Virginia where Allan Darke is held as a closely watched captive by a courtly old time planter whose personal history is hidden from the reader and whose slaves dog the captive at every step.

The reason of Allan's captivity is not disclosed and cannot be guessed until the very end of the story. My lady is the daughter of Allan's captor, willful, beautiful and passionate, but womanly. It is a fascinating picture of life on a large, last century plantation, and it is said to be a wonderful story cleverly done.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announces the publication this month under the editorship of Frank M. Chapman, of the first number of a popular bi-monthly magazine of ornithology to be known as *Bird Lore*.

This magazine will aim to fill a place in the journalistic world similar to that held by the nature works of John Burroughs, Henry Van Dyke, Bradford Torrey and Olive Thorne Miller in the domain of books. The authors just mentioned, and numerous other writers known for their powers of observation and description, will be among its contributors.

The illustrations will be made from photographs of birds and their nests in nature.

The magazine will be the official organ of the Audubon Societies for the Protection of Birds and a department devoted to their work will be under the charge of Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright. The price will be 20 cents a number or \$1.00 per annum.

THE lecture which Professor Heinrich Haeckel read, under the title of *The Last Link*, before the Zoological Congress at Cambridge University, has been revised, illustrated and corrected by the author, and has been edited, with notes, by Professor Hans Frederick Gadow, Lecturer on Zoölogy at Cambridge University. It was published in this country by The Macmillan Company in January. It is a summary of all the facts and theories of the present century regarding the origin of man, Haeckel himself expressing belief that the missing link, as far as it is likely to be found, exists in the fossil *Pithecanthropus erectus*, discovered in Java in 1894 by Dr. Eugene Buboïs. Of this fossil Haeckel says it "is only a Pliocene remainder of that famous group of highest Catarrhines which were the immediate pithecoïd ancestors of man. He is, indeed, the long-sought-for 'missing link,' for which, in 1866, I myself had proposed the hypothetical genus *Pithecanthropus*, species *Alalus*."

FOREIGN questions are naturally occupying such a prominent place before the American people that we are neglecting the equally important questions of domestic policy. As a result the final report which has lately been issued by the Indianapolis Monetary Commission has not attracted the attention it deserves, and before long must receive, for our financial policy is necessarily related to our Colonial policy, whatever that shall be. A searching analysis and criticism of that report is contributed by Mr. F. A. Cleveland to the January *Annals of the American Academy*, and should be read by everyone interested in our financial problems and their solution. This number also contains "The Growth of Great Cities in Area and Population," by Professor Edmund J. James; "Wealth and Welfare," Part II., by Professor H. H. Powers, two papers on "A Unit in Sociology," by Professors Albion W. Small and Samuel M. Lindsay, respectively, and the usual departments.

It is, perhaps, not generally known that Professor Dean C. Worcester, of the University of Michigan, who has just been appointed a member of the special Commission to visit the Philippine Islands, is the author of the recently published and

very widely read book, *The Philippine Islands and their People*. This is the most exhaustive work that has appeared on the situation in the islands, and is, therefore, naturally having a very wide reading. The Macmillan Company, who publish this book, have just brought out the fourth large edition which has been called for since October. Indeed, it is doubtful if the Professor's knowledge of the Philippines and their affairs and habits would have been so signally recognized by President McKinley had the latter not read the Professor's book. The record of his three years' wanderings and observations on the islands, led to a flattering personal invitation to Washington, from the President, and the subsequent appointment of the Professor as Commissioner.

MRS. HUGH FRASER'S *Letters from Japan* will be published in a very short time by The Macmillan Company, in two volumes with several hundred beautiful illustrations. As the wife of the British Minister to Japan, the author had exceptional opportunities to observe the people and their customs, and had access to sources of information which she has been enabled to use in a very fascinating way. The illustrations alone, and there are several hundred of them, would make the book a work of the highest value to all who are interested in Japan and her people. As the wife of a diplomatist, the author has been able to obtain photographs even of the Emperor himself as well as of the urchins of the streets. In an easy and charming style Mrs. Fraser has written of the many-sided and complex character of the people. Her book deals mainly with events and persons connected with the different aspects of life in the capital where most of the years of her visit were passed, and which is preëminently the center of Japan's vitality to-day.

WE called attention on its appearance to the autobiography of the Italian Gen. E. della Rocca, an intimate personal friend of Victor Emmanuel and for over seventy years a participator in or witness of the transformation of Italy into a free kingdom. He died in 1897, at the age of ninety. A few years before his death he finished dictating to his wife the second volume of his memoirs, *Autobiografia di un Veterano* (Bologna: Zanichelli), which has just

been brought out in English by Macmillan. It covers the period 1859-1893. For readers who welcome side lights on recent Italian history, and for libraries which keep such material up to date, mention should also be made of the second volume of *Giacomo Dina e l'Opera Sua* (Turin: Roux, Frassati & Co.), edited by that model editor, Senator Luigi Chiala. It comprises the chief work of Dina from the death of Cavour through the war of 1866; and as Dina was in the confidence of Cavour's ablest successors, his utterances in political matters have often a quasi-official importance. Senator Chiala's notes and running commentary need no bush.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS have in preparation a comprehensive study of Dante by Professor E. Wilson, entitled *Dante Interpreted*. It is particularly designed for youthful students. Besides many episodes in the life of the great Florentine and a description of the times in which he lived—political, literary and architectural—translations of the text of "*La Divina Commedia*" will be freely cited, drawn from the renderings of Longfellow and of Professor Charles Eliot Norton. They will add to their "*Heroes of the Reformation*" series a volume on *Thomas Cranmer* (1489-1556), the author of which and that on *John Knox* (1505-1572) has not yet been made known. The volume entitled *Huldreich Zwingli* (1484-1531), the reformer of German Switzerland, is to be by Dr. Samuel Macaulay Jackson, the editor of the series. Other volumes announced are: *John Calvin* (1509-1564), the founder of Reformed Protestantism, by Williston Walker; also *Theodore Beza* (1519-1565), the counsellor of the French Reformation, by Henry Martyn Baird, Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in New York University and author of *The Huguenots*.

SPON & CHAMBERLAIN announce the following new books: *Energy and Heat*, by John Roger; *Small Accumulations, how to make and use them*, by P. Marshall; *Quick and Easy Methods of Calculating with the Slide Rule*, by R. G. Blaine; *The Organization of a Gold Mining Business*, by Nicol Brown; Science abstracts, Vol. I., 1898, and new editions; Trans-former design, by G. Adams; Molesworth



*Pocketbooks of Engineering Formulas, Rules and Tables; Architects' and Builders' Pocketbook*, by Hurst; *Metrical Tables*, Molesworth; *Hydraulic Tables for Finding the Mean Velocity and Discharge of Water in Open Channels*, by Higham; *Strains in Ironwork*, by Adams; *Mining Machinery*, by Andre; *Aid Book to Engineering Enterprise*, by Matheson, and new editions of the following books in the press; Proctor, on *Practical Farming*; Moritz and Morris, on *Brewing*; Butler, on *Portland Cement*; Robinson, on *Gas and Petroleum Engines*; Millis, on *Metal Plate Work*; *Bayley's Chemists' Pocketbook*; Thompson, on *Polyphase Electric Currents*; Wall, on *Everyone's Guide to Photography*; and Sections V. and VII., of Appleby's hand-books.

THE *American Historical Review* for January (Macmillan) contrives to keep in touch with current interests by means of a paper, based on much research, by Frank Strong, on "The Causes of Cromwell's West Indian Expedition in 1655," and the influence which New Englanders, such as John Cotton and Roger Williams had, "in helping Cromwell to make up his mind in regard to it." Among the "Documents," also we find several bearing on the expedition against Santiago de Cuba in 1741, which landed in the bay of Guantánamo. One, endorsed "Some Thoughts relating to our Conquests in America," contains this suggestive passage: "Admitting us in quiet possession of all Spanish America. To keep the possession we must do as the Spanish have done before us, we must have strong garrisons and Colonies. This will estrange our hands and treasure, and we shall soon be in a worse condition than the Spanish themselves." Of still greater moment is Professor H. Morse Stephen's brief but clear "Administrative History of the British Dependencies in the Further East," a remarkable tale of flexible adjustment to varying conditions of colonial acquisition. A series of letters addressed from the South, in 1861, to Secretary Chase, certain of them being special reports on request, will be found instructive reading.

*Friendly Visiting Among the Poor: A Handbook for Charity Workers*, is the title of a book, by Mary E. Richmond, General Secretary of the Charity Organi-

zation Society of Baltimore, which will be published by The Macmillan Company early in the spring. Miss Richmond has had ten years' experience in training charity workers. Some of the material in her book has been used in conducting classes for the study of personal service in the homes of the poor. It will be found readable and suggestive by beginners in church charities, by members of the order of King's Daughters and by all who, as friendly visitors of some society or as individuals, come in contact with poverty and need. The natural argument of the book assists to a clear understanding of the subject. Considering, first, the various aspects of life within the family, two chapters are devoted to the breadwinner as citizen, employee, husband and father; a chapter is devoted to the homemaker and another to the children. Then come chapters on the health of the family, their spending and savings and their recreations. Only after the subject has been considered, in this way, from the inside, do the concluding chapters treat of the principles of effective relief giving of church charity and of friendly visiting. The book closes with a number of illustrative cases and has a full index.

*The Life of Henry A. Wise*, the famous Governor of Virginia, has been written by his grandson, Barton H. Wise, of the Richmond Bar, and will be published in a few weeks by The Macmillan Company. It covers the period of Governor Wise's service in the American Congress from 1833-1844, his career as U. S. Minister to Brazil, from 1844-1847, his services in the Virginia Constitutional Convention of 1850-1, and in the Virginia Convention of 1861, which last passed the ordinance of secession, his spirited campaign against the Know-nothing party in 1855, the John Brown raid, and lastly his career as a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. The author has had access to the private papers of Governor Wise, which he has studied with great care, and has gathered an immense amount of data bearing on his life and career, and the history of Virginia prior to the war between the states. The book contains a great number of personal anecdotes concerning its subject, as well as valuable material hitherto unpublished relative to the presentation of abolition petitions in Congress, the

Graves-Cilley duel, the building of the first iron-clad for the U. S. navy, the administration of Mr. Tyler, the suppression of the African slave trade in Brazil, the struggle of democracy against aristocracy in Virginia, the material, social and political condition of the Virginia people from 1830 to 1860, and reminiscences of public men.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY announce a Children's Number of the "Modern Reader's Bible," which is edited with introduction and brief notes by Richard G. Moulton, Professor of Literature in English at the University of Chicago. Its title will be *Bible Stories* and it will be in two volumes: Volume I., The Old Testament; Volume II., The New Testament.

While this is announced as a Children's Number of the "Modern Reader's Bible," the term "Children" covers a wide variety of capacity, from an intelligence greater than that of many adults to a child mind that needs to be addressed in a language of his own. The text of this volume is suitable for all; the introduction and notes are intended for older children, or for others only by transmission through the minds of parents and teachers. The stories which make the text are in the language of Scripture, altered only by omissions. The Bible has this amongst other marks of a classic: that is language has the power of attracting young minds, even where (in the opinion of their seniors) the subject matter ought to be beyond them. As in the other volumes of the "Modern Reader's Bible" the Revised Version is followed with frequent substitutions of margin for text. As an example of arrangement, the first volume is arranged according to the natural divisions of Bible history: Genesis, The Exodus, The Judges, The Kings and Prophets, The Exile and Return, each of which will be published separately in paper covers. Each period is represented by its most important stories; the purpose of the introduction and notes to each section is to weave all together by indicating briefly the bearing of each story on the general history. The literary charm of Scripture narratives is so great that these stories will serve where nothing more is desired than a reading book. More than this, it is the function of story to bring up persons and incidents with the vividness of present reality; they lend themselves to moral

and religious comment, which thus becomes a comment on life itself. These two volumes will be uniform in size and price with the other volumes of the "Modern Reader's Bible Series."

*Democracy and Empire*, by Professor Franklin H. Giddings, of Columbia University, author of *The Principles of Sociology*, the *Theory of Socialization*, etc. is the title of this well known writer's last book, just announced for early publication by The Macmillan Company.

It will deal with an historical movement of world-wide extent, namely, the economic and ethical development of the human race. This movement is assuming the two forms of democracy and empire. Within each great nation the people are learning to use political power, and on the whole they are using it to broaden opportunity, to extend education and to establish sound morality. They are showing that, as President Lincoln declared, in all important matters and in the long run they can be trusted to do the right. Coincidentally with the democratic evolution within each nation, each great power is extending its territorial boundaries, to include tropical lands inhabited by dark races. Every important nation is becoming the nucleus of an empire. But the modern empire, unlike ancient empires, is not chiefly a product of wars of conquest. It is largely a result of geographical exploration, commercial expansion, colonization and diplomatic compromise. Furthermore, modern dependencies are not held in order to extort from them the utmost of tribute. They are held rather in trust for civilization, and the sovereign power recognizes the duty of governing for the benefit of the governed; of extending to them the blessings of law, order, liberty and education. Thus, both democracy and empire are essentially phases of a great ethical movement, which is lifting the whole human race. From this point of view they are described in this work. The keynote is struck in the opening chapter on "The Ethical Motive." Then follow, among others, discussions of "The Costs of Progress," of "The Nature and Conduct of Political Majorities," of "The Destinies of Democracy," of "The Relation of Social Democracy to the Higher Education" and of "The Popular Instruction Most Necessary in a

Democracy." The discussion of empire is introduced with the chapter on "Imperialism," reviewing our war with Spain and its consequences, which was recently read at a public meeting in New York and attracted wide attention. The final essay on "The Gospel of Non-Resistance" is a critical examination from the sociological

and historical standpoints of that interpretation of Christianity which is represented in modern literature by Tolstoi. The actual limits set to non resistance by the struggle for existence are indicated, and it is shown that the realization of the Christian ideal depends upon the success of "Empire."

## Reviews.

### GENERAL LITERATURE.

*Memorials by Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne.* The Macmillan Company.

The two volumes comprising the second part of the work entitled *Memorials by Roundell Palmer, Earl of Selborne* (Macmillans) cover the period from 1865 until the author's death, in 1895. In this, the concluding installment of the book, more space is given to the author's own opinions on public questions and to the part which he took in public affairs, and less to family matters. Of the letters which are here reproduced, either textually or in substance, some are by Mr. Gladstone, and the account of the author's relations with the late leader of the Liberal party will be found particularly interesting. Among the chapters which contain material of value for the future historian may be mentioned those which deal with the treaty of Washington and the Geneva arbitration, and with the home rule question and the great secession of the Unionist-Liberals in 1886.—*New York Sun*.

*Concise Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.* Edited by F. Warre Cornish, Vice-Provost of Eton College. Henry Holt & Co.

This work, though derived from Sir W. Smith's larger dictionary, is no mere abridgment of that well-known work. Mr. Cornish has naturally recast, and in many cases rewritten, articles that modern research in classical archaeology had rendered in part obsolete. A great improvement in method is the grouping of articles under one head, *e. g.*, Architecture, Coinage, etc. The addition of over 200 fresh illustrations increases the definiteness of the book. Students of Cicero and Demosthenes will be grateful for the appendices of Greek and Roman law-terms. In the article on the theatre, Mr. Cornish discusses with a bare mention, Professor Dörpfeld's theory that the Greek stage was on the same level as the orchestra until Roman times. Though a dictionary of antiquities is not the field for archaeological controversy, we think it would have been instructive at this point, in so important a work, to give very briefly the literary evidence—or at least the titles of the

plays—in support of Dr. Dörpfeld's view Mr. Cornish's volume is likely to supersede Smith and Rich in general school and under-graduate use. The Greek, Latin and English indices are excellent. The book has a pleasing and scholarly exterior, and, though it contains more than 800 pages, is not cumbersome.—*Nation*.

*The Underground Railroad from Slavery to Freedom.* By Professor William H. Siebert, of the Ohio State University. The Macmillan Company.

This is an admirably planned and well-executed work. It seems strange that it should be a generation after the overthrow of slavery before a comprehensive account should be written of that part of the anti-slavery movement which had in it the most of romance, and possibly did more than anything else to keep vividly before both South and North the fact that slavery was a National issue. Professor Siebert has gone into this question in great but never wearisome detail, and he publishes as an appendix to his volume a directory of the names of underground operators. Nearly all the station-keepers were native Americans of Quaker or Puritan or Covenanter lineage. It must not be forgotten, however, that the negroes themselves bore an important part in the work. Not only did the slaves in the South instinctively co-operate in keeping the secrets of the operators who came among them, but many of these operators were themselves of the negro race. Harriet Tubman, who was called "the Moses of her people," returned nineteen times to the slave States, and before the beginning of the war had emancipated three hundred slaves. Her constant sense of the presence of God within her own soul, guiding all her efforts, was one of the finest expressions of Christlike faith that we have had in our National history. A new belief in the possibilities of the negro comes from the reading of these struggles for human rights. On the side of illustration the volume is exceptionally strong. The cuts are numerous, well selected and well executed. The frontispiece is a reproduction of



C. T. Webber's painting of the reception of fugitive slaves by Levi Coffin on the outskirts of Cincinnati. Few historical paintings are so full of the feeling which the scenes depicted should inspire.—*Outlook*.

*Glimpses of Modern German Culture.* By Kuno Francke. Dodd, Mead & Co.

It is refreshing to renew contact with a mind that, having found its standpoint, will not depart from it. Among the puzzling contradictions and startling complications of modern life, such a standpoint is a welcome *point de repère* from which with dignity and at leisure to survey the encompassing turbulence. A standpoint of this kind Professor Francke has found in his theory of the perennial conflict between individualistic and collectivistic forces. It was on these lines that he so admirably traced the history of "Social Forces in German Literature," announcing his programme in this title. The present volume is a collection of articles written in a lighter and more intimate vein, dealing with a variety of topics for the most part unrelated, but each revealing the same breadth of view and seriousness of purpose that gave distinction to the larger work. Germany of to-day he calls the "classic land of moral contrasts." By fixing his attention upon this conflict of opposing forces as an essential factor in each problem, he is enabled to get his bearings amid the most confusing manifestations of intellectual activity in modern Germany, and his adherence to a guiding principle gives to this collection a psychological coherence and consistency which enhances the charm of each separate article.—*Nation*.

*Who's Who, 1899.* An Annual Biographical Dictionary. Edited by Douglas Sladen. The Macmillan Company.

This indispensable guide to living celebrities is brought out this year on about the same lines which have made it so useful heretofore, and not so much with especially new features as with an expansion and readjustment of the old. The whole work is, however, considerably enlarged and made more valuable as a book of reference. More than 1,500 new biographies are added to Part II., and not less than 650 new examples to the table of peculiarly pronounced proper names in Part I. The door has been set ajar, at least to American biographies. Instead of reserving the lists exclusively for Britons, several hundreds of Americans are this year included.

Three new tables of importance have been added, two of which are in the same line as the ones just named above. Those three are, first, a list of the principal people engaged in conducting the institutions of the country outside the Government or Ministry. The next is a table of the great American railways. The third is a table of the great American newspapers. We believe that in this new edition *Who's Who* is better and more distinctly indispensable than ever.

*Recollections of the Civil War.* By Charles A. Dana. D. Appleton & Co.

The late Charles A. Dana's *Recollections* which have already been issued as a serial, make a very interesting book. Mr. Dana was not only an assistant secretary under Stanton, but he was the latter's confidential emissary in the field. For example, he was with Grant before Vicksburg, and gives a most interesting account of that famous siege. He was also with the Army of the Cumberland, and saw the fighting around Chattanooga, and again with Grant in his manoeuvres against Lee in 1864. Other topics of importance are "The War Department in War times" and "Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet." Mr. Dana most impresses us by his marked power of reading men's characters. His book is full of excellent pen-sketches (not portraits), in which a word or sentence flash the inevitable truth upon one just as a single line sometimes does when it happens to come from the pencil of a great draftsman.—*Churchman*.

*Instinct and Reason.* By Henry Rutgers Marshall, M.A. The Macmillan Company.

We have here what is called modestly by its author an "Essay," but which is rather a highly elaborate work, concerning the relation of instinct to reason, combined with a special study of the nature of religion. In fact, the book was primarily conceived with a view of demonstrating the writer's religious theories. In the complete work this division singularly takes a subsidiary place, showing how evolution may result in the most careful literary analysis. The development came about through the necessity laid upon Mr. Marshall, in order to make his argument the more convincing, to deal with questions which did not at the beginning appear to relate to his theme.

For all this our author's attempt to outline a theory which will account for the existence of religious activities remains the most interesting and important matter in this work. That theory, briefly, is that activities which express our religious life, so universal in man, cannot fail to be of significance in relation to our biological development. Thus reason and instinct are brought directly into the field and, as our author says, are made to explain the biological import of religious activities. And thus Mr. Marshall says he has thought it best to make a particular study of instinct, which naturally leads to the study of impulse, whence we tend logically to the nature of moral standards, which in turn is found to be closely related to religion. The appropriateness of the relation of reason and religion is no less evident, and thus the varied elements of this work range logically together. The writer does not go fully into discussion concerning the genesis of religious customs and beliefs, not finding them necessary to the completeness of his argument. He says he is not without hope that apart from their relation to religious problems the considerations concerning instinct and belief

may be of value to the psychologist. With this general view it need only be further stated that each division of reason, instinct and impulse is subdivided and worked up with most scientific thoroughness. The very last word appears to have been spoken on each of these subjects, and the result is a book of which American scholarship may be justly proud.—*Evening Telegraph.*

*The Story of Photography.* By Alfred T. Story. The Library of Useful Stories. D. Appleton & Co.

In this little book of 165 pages, which can be carried in the pocket, the author has gathered together an epitome of the gradual development of photography from the early attempts of Schultze in 1727 to the present day. The experiments of Wedgwood and Davy, Niépce, Daguerre, Fox, Talbot and St. Victor are given at length. An account of the usual printing processes, of photo-block printing and reproduction processes for illustrating, are included; also the recent application of the X-ray and the kinetoscope. There is just enough of physics and optics to enable the lay reader to form a good idea of the principles on which photography is based. *The Story of Photography* reads easily and pleasantly, and it is doubtful if elsewhere in so small a compass can be found as comprehensive a description of an art that has so wide and varied applications. It will, undoubtedly, form a desirable addition to many private libraries.—*Science.*

*The Cuban and Porto Rican Campaigns.* By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo, pp. 360. Charles Scribner's Sons.

None of the contemporary writers on incidents of the war are better known than Mr. Richard Harding Davis, whose articles in *Scribner's Magazine* are now reprinted in the volume before us. Mr. Davis is always a capital reporter. What he sees comes to us as something fresh, even if we have seen it before. And this valuable quality makes his pictures of the army and the battle scenes, in the midst of which he himself moved, remarkably vivid and readable. The present volume opens with a chapter which notes "The First Shot of the War," and follows the two campaigns closely to the dramatic moment when our soldiers were intrenched before Guayama in Porto Rico, when the shell was in the chamber, the gunner had aimed the piece and had run backward, but when, before it spoke, a lieutenant of the signal corps galloped up to the scene and shrieked, "Cease firing! Peace has been declared!" "Whereat," says Mr. Davis, "the men swore." Mr. Davis' story, partly from his skill in telling it, partly from the fact that he was among the few correspondents to reach the thick of practically every engagement in the two campaigns, never flags for a moment in interest. The readable quality of the book is increased, too, by a refrain from any attempt to be statistical or tech-

nical. It is frankly a record of what Mr. Davis saw and heard in the field of battle, on the march, in camp, and in the company of the officers, correspondents and foreign *attachés*. The many illustrations are from snapshots from the camera.—*Review of Reviews.*

*Our Navy in the War with Spain.* By John R. Spears. Charles Scribner's Sons.

Mr. John R. Spears is very well known indeed as a writer on naval subjects, best known of course from his recently published four volume "History of the United States Navy." The present volume aims to give "an account in every way truthful of those events of our war with Spain in which our navy had a part." Mr. Spears is peculiarly conscientious in whatever he writes about, and readers of this book may take it for granted that whatever he has to say is as accurate as may be. In addition to the events of the war Mr. Spears views briefly the incidents in the history of Cuba that compelled the United States to interfere, and also gives a very excellent account of the growth of the United States navy from the inception of the "White Squadron." The volume is illustrated with pictures of the vessels of our navy, the notable officers of our fleet, and several maps. The timeliness of the book is illustrated in the final chapter, in which Mr. Spears discusses the new naval programme of the United States. In this part of his work he expresses a very decided opinion that we ought to make the Naval Academy free to all American boys who could pass the examination, and would serve in the navy before the mast, as need required, a reasonable number of years.—*Review of Reviews.*

*Reprint of the Squadron Bulletins of the North Atlantic Squadron.* With an Introduction by Rear Admiral Sampson. Doubleday & McClure Company.

The Doubleday & McClure Co. have made an unpretentious but worthy addition to the literature of the war by neatly reprinting in paper covers the squadron bulletin of the North Atlantic squadron, with an introduction by Rear Admiral Sampson. These bulletins were first published on board the United States Flagship, New York, on June 14, 1898, when the majority of the North Atlantic fleet was engaged in monotonously blockading Santiago. To relieve somewhat the dull round of blockading duty, and to enable the officers and men of the fleet to learn something of the daily progress of the war, the bulletins were issued. The little volume will be valuable for many reference purposes. Rear Admiral Sampson states in his introduction that whatever profit may come from the sale of the brochure will be donated to the proposed Sailor's Rest in Brooklyn.—*Review of Reviews.*

*Petroleum Motor Cars.* By Louis Lockert. D. Van Nostrand Co.

As the name implies the book is a thoroughly

practical treatise, giving in plain language the suggestions, and under the several headings. These are grouped in twenty chapters, commencing with the future of auto-locomotion, then in turn comes the motor carriages, direct combustion engines, gas and gas engines, petroleum and petroleum motors, the first petroleum cars, the new petroleum burners, the serpollet car, motor bicycles, etc., followed with a description of the different types of motors and carriages and name of inventor. Concluding with acetylene as a motor, liquid or gaseous. This book will be of great aid to those who are directly interested in or have charge of auto-motor cars.—*Practical Engineer.*

*Les Populations Finnoises des Bassins de la Volga et de la Kama.* Par Jean N. Smirnov. Études d'ethnographie historique traduites du russe et revues par Paul Boyer. Première Partie. Paris : Leroux.

We have here a very solid contribution to the ethnology and folk lore of the Finnish races. To the majority of readers this subject is a *terra incognita*, for the most valuable works upon it have appeared in sealed languages. The Magyars naturally feel a considerable curiosity about the language and customs of their congeners, and Russia counts among her population a great number of Ugro-Finnish tribes—the Finns proper, the Estonians, the Tcheremissians, Mordvins, Ziranians, etc. In the field of philology the best work done (by Castrén, Ahlqvist, Hunfalvy, Donner, and others) must be sought in the Transactions of Russian and Hungarian learned societies and reviews. It was, therefore, a happy idea of M Paul Boyer, professor in L'Ecole des Langues Orientales at Paris, to make some of these works accessible to a wider circle of readers. But he has done more than translate on the present occasion from the Transactions of the Society of Archaeology, History and Ethnography in connection with the University of Kazan. He has put into shape and reduced to order a quantity of materials which had been published in a somewhat confused manner. Possessing those gifts of style which seem indigenous in his countrymen, he has made a very readable book, for which all folk-lorists and ethnologists owe him a debt of gratitude.—*Nation.*

*Messages and Papers of the Presidents.* Edited by Hon. James D. Richardson.

We have before us the eighth volume of the useful compilation entitled *Messages and Papers of the Presidents*, undertaken under the authority of Congress by the Hon. James D. Richardson, a Representative from the State of Tennessee. This volume covers the Garfield and Arthur term and Mr. Cleveland's first administration; that is to say, the period extends from March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1889. Of the 850 pages, more than 550 are occupied by Mr.

Cleveland's papers, which have required more space than those of any other Chief Magistrate, Andrew Johnson being next with 457 pages. Among the interesting and important documents which are here set forth should be particularly mentioned the discussion of the treaty which President Arthur concluded with the republic of Nicaragua, but which was subsequently withdrawn by President Cleveland; the message in which Mr. Cleveland declined the Senate's request that the reasons for the suspension of certain officials should be communicated to that body; and, lastly, his annual message of December, 1887, which was exclusively devoted to the tariff. The reader will again have occasion to thank the editor of these volumes for the brief biographical sketches of the Presidents whose papers are presented. These sketches are models of condensation, and we shall avail ourselves of them for the purpose of recalling the cardinal facts in the lives of these three Presidents.—*New York Sun.*

*Short History of Switzerland.* By Karl Dändliker. Translated by E. Salisbury. The Macmillan Company.

This is a short history of Switzerland, but it is complete and admirably told. It is not necessary to review it at length, for Dr. Dändliker's historical work is well known by all who have taken any interest in the history of Switzerland. It will be sufficient, perhaps, to say that the present volume is not a reprint of the author's "Manual of the History of the Swiss People." Dr. Dändliker permitted that work to go out of print while he was engaged on his larger history in three volumes. The present work is a shorter account of the larger work, and differs in some important respects from the earlier volume. The work is an excellent handbook, and is doubtless of great value as a school book for Switzerland. Anywhere else, naturally, it would be out of proportion to the relative value of the subject in a scholastic course, but it is an important book of ready references and an excellent source of information to those who wish a correct but not too intimate and detailed a knowledge of Swiss History. The greatest value of such a book as this is, of course, its trustworthiness, and of that essential element of Dr. Dändliker's work there is no necessity of assuring the historical student.—*Literature.*

*The Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.* By William T. Guthrie. Little, Brown & Co.

The fact that educational and property qualifications for the suffrage are imposed in some of the Southern States and are likely to be adopted in others gives timeliness and usefulness to the publication in book form of the lectures delivered last year before the Dwight Alumni Association on the *Fourteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States*, by William T.



Guthrie (Little, Brown & Co.). In the discussion of his subject the author has confined himself almost exclusively to cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, the tribunal by which all questions of individual liberty and property rights are now finally determined. The topics expounded are grouped under five heads, according as they relate to the history of the Fourteenth Amendment, to the principles of its construction and interpretation, to the embodiment of equality in our written Constitution by means of that amendment, to the significance of the phrase "due process of law," and to the rules of practice in conformity with which questions arising under this amendment must be raised.

The far-reaching and epoch making character of the Fourteenth Amendment is set forth clearly and forcibly in the preliminary lecture. Mr. Guthrie does not hesitate to assert that our constitutional history during the last thirty years may be said almost to be little more than a commentary on this amendment, which has done more than any other agency to protect our civil rights from encroachment, to strengthen the bonds of the Union, to make the United States truly a nation and to assure the perpetuity of our institutions.—*New York Sun*.

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*John and Sebastian Cabot.* By C. Raymond Beazley. Builders of Great Britain Series. Longmans, Green & Co.

The late commemoration of the momentous Cabot voyages has done much to right an old wrong. The title of the present work points to the rectification. We used to hear much of Sebastian, the son, and little of John, the father. The pendulum has swung round, and the tendency of modern investigators is to take away all the credit from the son, and to call him a mean, dishonest braggart and pretender. Mr. Beazley holds the balance fairly, and insists on our receiving whatever evidence there is of Sebastian's materially helping in the discovery of the New World. "It is difficult," he says, "to believe that he could have enjoyed—to so remarkable a degree as he did—the confidence of Henry VIII., of Cardinal Wolsey, of Ferdinand the 'atholic, of Charles V., of Edward VI., and his chief advisers of the Republic of Venice—if he was simply the clever, but absolutely empty humbug which he has been represented.' But that he was unfilial, a double-dealer, and on occasions purposely inaccurate there is no doubt at all. Mr. Beazley's book, however, is not mainly taken up with this controversy. It is the most complete, the most scientific account of the joint work of the Cabots and of their predecessors that has yet appeared. It strikes us as the ablest work in this useful series; and it is absolutely indispensable to all students of historical geography.—*Bookman*.

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*A History of Spanish Literature.* By James Fitzmaurice Kelly. D. Appleton & Co.

For the first time a survey of Spanish litera-

ture is presented to English readers by a writer of ample knowledge and keen discrimination. Mr. Kelly's work rises far beyond the level of the text-books. So good a critic does not merely comment on literature; he makes it himself. We still owe gratitude to the industrious Ticknor, our first guide to the world of Spanish letters; but Ticknor had the bluntness of judgment and the lack of all sense of proportion common to most early enthusiasts. Mr. Kelly's book is far more critical than Ticknor's, more selective, more independent. So independent, in fact, is it that established reputations are tested as fiercely as if they were mere *parvenus*; and now and again there is an unnecessary truculence in the onslaughts. "The school is decently interred," he says, "which mistook critics for Civil Service Commissioners, and Parnassus for Burlington House." So much for Ticknor and his peers. One must frequently feel a measure of sympathy with his indignation, though much zeal, not all of it useless, is spurned away in such words as, "There has come into being a tribe of ignorant fakirs, assuming the title of 'Cervantophiles,' and seeking to convert a man of genius into a common Mumbo-Jumbo." Generally we are not concerned to defend, nor to repudiate, but only to enjoy the vigor of his expression. Let him call Sordello "a mere bilk and blackmailer with the gift of song," if he will. His own words descriptive of Alas as a critic are applicable to himself—"he is righteously, splendidly intolerant of a pretender, a mountebank or a dullard." Mr. Kelly may not be the man to write the model school text-book, but he can make Spanish literature a living interest to his readers.—*The Bookman*.

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*Egypt in 1898.* By G. W. Steevens, Author of "With the Conquering Turk." Dodd, Mead & Co.

We have had so much substantial information on Egypt (every traveler feels obliged to go into its history from Rameses down, and gives details of its wonderful development) that it is a positive relief to get hold of such a breezy book as this. The breeze, too, has the advantage of clearing away many of the mists, and giving things and men in their true perspective. Mr. Steevens is a singularly picturesque writer, as it behoves a successful war correspondent to be, and has, too, that keen perception, also a characteristic of the class, which enables him to see clear into a situation. Starting with the P. and O. Express, he goes in search first of the East and then of Egypt, and finds them in the most quaint and unexpected yet very real places. Then he tackles the Egyptian Constitution and finds it a rather topsy-turvy affair, talks with pashas, an Arabic editor, and rattles along up the hill in an omnibus train, shivering in a long overcoat. He visits schools, gets lost in the desert, sleeps in a monastery, discusses the Sûdan and Lord Cromer, and just as he hopes to get

back home is ordered up (south) to Assouan, and finally comes to the very English conclusion—for is he not an Englishman?—that “the whole world knows in its heart that we are staying in Egypt; and the whole world, in its sleeve, is very well satisfied.” It is a thoroughly readable, reliable book.—*Independent*.

*The Master of the Strong Hearts: A Story of Custer's Last Rally.* By Elbridge S. Brooks. E. P. Dutton & Co.

Mr. Elbridge S. Brooks has a happy faculty; he can tell a story well and at the same time keep close to a chosen historical outline. His books are excellently instructive, while of genuine interest as fiction pure and simple. Young people, especially boys, will find this romance of Custer's celebrated and tragic fight thoroughly engaging from beginning to end. The publishers have given an attractive dress to the story. Many illustrations by William M. Cary add to the beauty and interest.—*Independent*.

*The Standard of Life.* By Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet. The Macmillan Company.

In 1896 The Macmillan Company issued a book entitled “Rich and Poor,” By Mrs. Bernard Bosanquet. All readers, whether they agreed with the writer's conclusions or not, must have been impressed by her fairmindedness, her thorough knowledge of the conditions governing the lives of the poor, and the inevitable results of those conditions on the minds of the poor. The same house has just issued another volume, dealing with the social and economic relations of the poor man's family, by Mrs. Bosanquet, entitled *The Standard of Life*. In this book the author endeavors to prove, and does prove, the importance of the standard of life as the basis of economic and social progress. The expenditures of the agricultural laborer and the relation to his income; the results of food on the working powers of the laborer; the effect of privation—that is, the absence of pleasure, except in its lowest forms, on the mental and moral nature of the laborer—are known to this writer, who has studied them under many conditions, and contrasts them and their character-effects. The author accepts the fact that, except the lowest residuum, every man has a standard of life in morals, comfort, environment. He struggles to attain and maintain this standard, and this is his measure of progress. Every page of both of these books is interesting and educational. The writer never forgets for a moment the important fact that in all sociological investigation of human nature environment is a factor almost dominant in the formation of character. It is this broad conception and unprejudiced investigation that gives Mrs. Bosanquet's books their value to the student and worker among the poor.—*The Outlook*.

*American Prose.* Edited by Professor George Rice Carpenter. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Geo. R. Carpenter, of Columbia University, has prepared and published, through a volume of selections from *American Prose*, on the general plan so successfully worked out in Mr. Ward's “English Poets.” That is to say, extracts of reasonable length from the work of the American prose writers are presented, with a critical essay and a brief biographical sketch. The result is something more than a consecutus of the best known prose; it is a demonstration, from our own literature, of the evolution of literary style, and a history of the literary movement in this country. The book has its use, therefore, alike for the general reader and for the student. It brings to both, within a very moderate compass, not only illustration of American prose, but a body of thoroughly competent and discriminating criticism. Among the well-known American writers who have contributed critiques to this volume are Professor Trent, Professor Munroe Smith, Barrett Wendell, Edward Everett Hale, Jr., Colonel Higginson, Brander Mathews, Professor Richardson, Professor Charles Eliot Norton, Professor L. E. Gates, Mr. Howells and John Fiske. The editorial work (and in such a case that is practically the entire work) is thoroughly well done; and it is safe to predict that the volume will take its place among the small group of standard textbooks.—*The Outlook*.

*Ingoldsby Legends.* With colored illustrations by Rackham. The Macmillan Company.

If there is one book, more than any other, which ought to be printed every year for the holidays it is that good old book in which Rev. Richard Harris Barham proved that Sydney Smith was not the only clergyman who could add to the gayety of nations. It is a rare holiday volume, because it is a jolly production in the very fullest sense of that term. The *Ingoldsby Legends* make you laugh with all your might. There is no subtlety about them. The fun is broad blown and furious; it has a rich, wholesome, earthy flavor, without a grain of malice in it. And the verse is, in its way, perfect. Barham raised doggerel almost to the level of poetic art. As he writes it, it has a swing which at times is very nearly akin to the musical trot of a good ballad. Furthermore, what this rollicking minstrel sees or thinks or invents he puts into lines as clear as they are elastic. He is easy to read, perhaps the easiest of all the writers who deal with curious legends, for, no matter how curious these may be, he treats them with the vigor and simplicity of a man breathing the air of out-of-doors and enjoying his task in the heartiest manner. We think Mr. Rackham might have got more of this freshness and force into his drawings, but he is tolerably spirited, and nearly always designs with a sense of humor. Best of all, the new edition for which he has provided his many pictures is handsomely printed and made with a first-rate cover.—*New York Tribune*.

*Lamia's Winter Quarters.* By Alfred Austin, Poet Laureate. Macmillan.

It might seem at first sight but a left-handed compliment to a poet to assign the highest place among his writings to his prose works. But it is, nevertheless, a compliment which, in perfect good faith and with no suspicion of irony, may be paid to Mr. Alfred Austin. "The Garden That I Love" irresistibly invited it, and *Lamia's Winter Quarters*, the sequel which the author has how given us to that most fascinating piece of prose poetry, compels the same apparently, but not really, equivocal praise. Its imaginative atmosphere, its feeling and suggestion are, as in the case of its predecessor, in the highest degree poetic; and the grace, and wit, and wisdom of its prose narrative and colloquies are diversified by lyrics of singular sweetness and charm. The truth is that in these two productions of his later years Mr. Austin seems to us to have lighted—we are not, perhaps, justified in saying to have chanced—upon the most perfect medium for the full display of his powers. He has written much, and well, in many and various poetic styles. He has acquitted himself with credit in metrical drama, in rhymed narrative, and the lyric pure and simple; and we know, not only from his critical essays, but from incidental remarks in the very volume before us, that he laments the modern distaste for "sustained works in verse." He complains that, "if Milton lived to day, 'L'Allegro' and 'Il Penseroso' would, perhaps still be more or less appreciated; but 'Paradise Lost' would, of a certainty, be condemned as tedious."

But, after all and in spite of the charm of their prose setting, it is to such little gems of verse as this valedictory lyric that the reader will return:

"Good night! Now dwindle wan and low  
The embers of the afterglow,  
And slowly over leaf and lawn  
Is twilight's dewy curtain drawn.  
The slouching vixen leaves her lair,  
And, prowling, sniffs the tell-tale air.  
The frogs croak louder in the dyke,  
And all the trees seem dark alike.  
The bee is drowning in the comb,  
The sharded beetle has gone home—  
Good night!

Good night! The hawk is in her nest,  
And the last rook hath dropped to rest.  
There is no hum, no chirp, no bleat;  
No rustle in the meadow-sweet.  
The woodbine somewhere out of sight  
Sweetens the loneliness of night.  
The Sister Stars that once were seven  
Mourn for their missing mate in Heaven,  
The poppy's fair trail petals close,  
The lily yet more languid grows,  
And dewy-dreamy droops the rose—  
Good night!"

What a pity that a poet who can write like that should ever be compelled by official duty, and *diis vota exaudita malignis*, to write anything else!—*Literature.*

*University Addresses.* By Principal Caird. The Macmillan Company.

These addresses were delivered by Principal

Caird to the students of the University of Glasgow. They extend through a number of years, from 1874 to 1897, and cover a wide range of subjects: scientific, biographical and philosophical. They have, however, a unity of spirit and attention, all of them bearing upon university education. Some of them are eloquent, other profound; all of them are characterized by a carefulness of statement, an absence of dogmatism and clear yet copious style.

In more than one of the philosophical addresses the author strongly opposes the materialistic tendencies of recent scientific thought, as shown in the writings of Huxley and Tyndall. His own belief, frequently evinced throughout this book, is a liberal optimistic and lofty deism. —*Boston Transcript.*

*Angels' Wings.* A Series of Essays on Art and its Relation to Life. By Edward Carpenter. The Macmillan Company.

This series of nine essays and three subsidiary notes deals in a broad and fairly comprehensive way with literature, music and the plastic arts in their relation to life. It is an aspect of art that escapes the attention of so many people that the book will be of value. The essay which gives the title to the volume is the least interesting of the series; discussing with no fresh illumination the solecism of wings without anatomical attachment. Far better is the treatment of "Art and Democracy," in which the author compares the works of Wagner, Millet and Whitman in reference to the new phases of development which art may be expected to undergo as a result of the spread of the democratic idea. Like some other thinkers, Mr. Carpenter is prepared for changes of form as well as of spirit. He discusses "Nature and Realism," and shows that there are three classes of material which the artist can use—that derived from nature and actual "facts," that derived from physiological needs, and that from tradition and convention. The book may be heartily commended. It is earnest without being dogmatic, technical without pedantry, and proves that the author's brain and emotions are well balanced. It is not exhaustive, and in parts may not be entirely acceptable, but it is full of suggestion. It strikes the note of the new democracy fully as clearly as Tolstoi's "What is Art?" but avoids the latter's exaggeration and illogical conclusions.—*Literature.*

*Zoroaster, the Prophet of Ancient Iran.* By A. V. Williams Jackson. The Macmillan Company.

This volume by Professor Jackson of Columbia, is distinctly a valuable and helpful addition to erudite literature. The uncertainty regarding the history of Zoroaster is even more perplexing than that which obscures the careers of other Eastern religious leaders. Such elementary questions as when Zoroaster lived and where he lived have been subjects of interminable contro-



versies, and the difficulties in the way of a popular presentation of the matter are, therefore, numerous and entangling. Professor Jackson seeks to embody all that is of interest to the general reader in the first half of this volume, and to relegate what is of a purely technical nature to a series of "Appendixes," which constitutes the second half. These "Appendixes" present a formidably polyglot appearance, but bring into a convenient compass a vast amount of valuable material. Great labor and scholarly care are evident in every part of the work, and especially in the abundance of references.

The doctrine of a bodily resurrection is not the only point of agreement which the author finds between the religion of Christ and that of Zoroaster, but a more striking comparison is instituted between the teachings of Buddha and the tenets of the Persian prophet. In the light of the distinctions drawn between them, the faith of Zoroaster appears active and combative, as opposed to the philosophical and restful creed of the Indian, and is strangely modern in its recognition of the existence of woe and evil as well as in its hope of final triumphant domination.

The necessarily heavy style of the book is lightened in many ways by the writer's aptness in drawing parallels between the history of the ancient East and that of the modern Occidental world, and a constant disposition is apparent to escape what is pedantic and merely enumerative. —*Literature.*

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*History of the People of the Netherlands.* By Petrus Johannes Blok. Translated by Oscar A. Bierstadt and Ruth Putnam. Part I. G. P. Putnam's Sons. To be completed in four volumes.

The first part of Professor Blok's complete history of the people of the Netherlands will not disappoint the expectation of those who have waited for the English translation. With the exception of the story of England and of the English people, as it has been told by the modern writers, Bishop Stubbs and by Freeman and Green, and is now being told by Gardiner, no story of a nation or a state can be so interesting to Americans as that which Professor Blok has worked out in the intervals and as the result of his duties as professor of Dutch history at the University of Leyden.

No one before Professor Blok has undertaken the task of giving to the world a complete history of the Dutch. As the translators say in their note to the American and English editions, "there are many studies on brief periods in the Netherlands, notably upon Holland in the sixteenth century, but there is no one work which treats of the gradual changes undergone by the provinces separately and collectively, from the period of Roman dominion, through the centuries of almost undisturbed independence, to

the union of the states under the Burgundian princes, and after an epoch of revolt and changes, to the time of the foundation of the kingdoms of Belgium and Holland."

We have quoted this sentence from the note of the translators not only to indicate the exceptional character of this work, but to give our readers an idea of its extent, its comprehensiveness. Our notice of the present volume must necessarily be brief, and, in some respects, therefore, unsatisfactory, but we hope to have the opportunity to return to the subject as the other volumes appear. Professor Blok has written the history of the people in the modern manner and the growth of manners, customs, modes of life, the slow progression out of serfdom to freedom, and presented with sufficient minuteness for the general reader, as well as for the information of the curious student who wishes to be put on the right track to investigate the evolution of institutions and laws. The translators seem to have done their work with care and intelligence, and the narrative in English is most entertaining. An appendix, three illuminating maps and a full index accompany the volume. —*Literature.*

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*The Bayeux Tapestry.* A History and Description. By Frank Rede Fowke. London, Macmillan & Company.

In the little museum connected with the public library of the town of Bayeux, in Normandy, is preserved a very remarkable piece of embroidery. This is more than 200 feet long, and about eighteen inches wide; a piece of linen upon which a long series of designs has been worked with the needle and in worsted. It is admitted on all hands that the subject of the embroidery is the invasion of England by Duke William, of Normandy, the details of the Battle of Hastings, and the conquest of the country. The only serious dispute is as to whether the work is absolutely contemporary with its chief actors, or is of a somewhat later epoch.

So much for the history of the piece in modern times. As to its character, its purpose, the record contained in it, the curious information it gives concerning costumes and armor—the rest of the book is devoted to it. The text from page 25 to 136 contains a description of each picture which has been selected by the author from the continuous band of decoration. Then follows an index, and then a series of seventy-nine half-tone plates, reproducing with some success, and on a scale of two-ninths of the original, the parts which, as above stated, were selected for analysis. The volume, therefore, is a piece of history of singular value to those who have not ready access to larger and fuller reproductions, or to the piece itself, and it also serves as a very faithful and fairly complete guidebook for the famous embroidery. —*Nation.*

## EDUCATIONAL.

The Macmillans have issued a scholarly edition of *Nathan der Weise* (New York, 60 cents) and the American Book Company has added to its series *Minna von Barnhelm* (New York, 50 cents), in a form that has nothing but cheapness to commend it over what we have had for years. The Macmillans send us also Goethe's *Egmont* (New York, 60 cents), edited with his usual minute accuracy by Professor Primer, of the University of Texas, and furnished with reproductions of old paintings that add greatly to the value and interest of the book.—*Journal of Education*.

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*Matter, Energy, Force and Work.* By Silas W. Holman. The Macmillan Company.

Professor Holman here addresses students and teachers of physics and chemistry on the concepts and definitions of physical science. Some knowledge of the experimental side of the subject and its phenomena and laws is assumed, and the logical expression and sequence of the ideas put forward should prove of great value to engineers, and others who have to apply physical and chemical knowledge, in enabling them to think clearly when dealing with the fundamental ideas on which all successful practice must be based. The book is divided into two parts: the first is concerned with a consideration of matter, motion, energy, force and work; the second with the kinetic theory of gases, Le Sage's theory of gravitation, the vortex-atom theory, and the nature of energy and matter. Professor Holman describes the first part as "a sporadic attempt at clear, consecutive setting forth of individual thought," the second as intended "to give more concreteness to the concepts than could properly be introduced into the first part." The volume deserves to be widely read.—*Nature*.

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*The Mason School Music Course.* Book Two. Luther Whiting Mason, Fred H. Butterfield and Osbourne McConathy. Ginn & Co.

Although this book is a complement to book one, it is complete in itself, and is admirably adapted to the teaching of the fundamental principles of music in an ungraded school, or, indeed, in any grade in which music has not been taught. The book will be used with greater ease, however, when book one has been taught.

The plan of the book is to have a few songs learned by note, such as "America," "Old Hundred," "Sun of My Soul," and "Song of the Birds." The teaching of the scale is then provided for, and very simple exercises on the scale. From the first the exercises are songs, with words to follow the teaching of the notes. The progress is graded, but the progress is rapid. The book provides a large number of songs for

school use, and teaches all the important technique of music.—*Journal of Education*.

*The Student's Life of Jesus.* By Professor G. H. Gilbert, of the Chicago Theological Seminary. The Macmillan Company.

*The Student's Life of Jesus* stands apart in a class by itself from the lives of Christ commonly read. It is a compact and predominantly critical presentation of historical facts in clear distinction from devotional lessons or theological discussions. As such, it is specially adapted to the needs of students, as its title implies, and is a valuable addition to their existing apparatus for Biblical study. While conservative in its conclusions upon mooted points, it is conspicuously free from theological bias. It does not hesitate to admit that the Gospel records are not in every part of equal historic value, or that there have been "unconscious or even designed alterations" of the primitive oral tradition, or that the Virgin Birth (the historicity of which is maintained) is in no necessary connection with the divinity of Christ. Professor Gilbert takes account of all critical objections, and strongly maintains the historical trustworthiness of the four evangelists. But he reminds us that the Christ is infinitely greater than the written Gospel. "The power of Christianity is His spiritual presence, and not the inspiration or the infallibility of the story of His earthly life."—*Outlook*.

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*A Study of a Child.* By Louise E. Hogan. With 500 Original Drawings by the Child. Harper & Brothers.

This is one of the best records of child's life that has been published. In several particulars it is more valuable than the famous "First Three Years of Childhood," by Perez, or Preyer's elaborate study of the development of the infant mind. In one respect it has special advantages in that it covers a longer period. It is a seven years' diary of child's natural growth, showing how he learned to talk, read, write, add, etc., without direct teaching, and how, incidentally, the cultivation of obedience, trust and other necessary attributes of healthy growth in childhood were influenced. The collection of colored frontispieces, drawings and cuttings, of which there are over 500, originated in the child's mind, as the result of his activity. They are accompanied by the child's explanations, and, in many instances, are interesting and thoughtful.

The Journal will abstract the book at an early day for such as think they cannot purchase it, but such an abstract will be no adequate presentation of the work, which is one of the best pedagogical books ever published, it is almost literally the best work on pedagogy yet prepared in America.

There is quite an element of fun throughout the book. The results of the child's study of home, from an educational standpoint, are given



in the introduction, with sufficient clearness and authority to convince the most sceptical of the practical value of child study. But this view of the study in question is not the most prominent feature of the book. The fascination of watching the gradual unfolding of the little mind instantly seizes the reader, as the story so simply, without suggesting any of the hothouse methods so often producing the hybrid. We have all noticed and been impressed, almost startled, by unexpected bits of intelligence, but no one has given a complete and natural record of a child's inner life before.

Each year marks the growth, step by step, and almost every phase of child life is taken up under one condition or another in this book in a practical way. Any word that can be said by us to encourage the reading of this book will be a service to the cause of better education.—*Journal of Education*.

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*History of California.* By Theodore H. Hittell. San Francisco, N. J. Stone & Co. Four volumes.

The completion of Mr. Hittell's interesting history is a literary event of importance to all students, especially in these days of territorial expansion. Those who wish to know more about Spanish methods of governing colonies, and also about American methods of dealing with people of Spanish stock, will do well to refresh their memories of the California records. Mr. Hittell's first two volumes were duly reviewed in these columns in March and July, 1886. The two volumes since added carry the story to the close of Governor Bartlett's administration in 1887, with allusions to events as late as 1895. The fourth volume concludes with a

very complete general index of 134 pages. It is evident that Mr. Hittell has done much and faithful work for many years upon his book, which probably represents the largest result yet obtained by any one man's unaided work in historical writing about California.—*Nation*.

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*Macaulay's Essay on Milton.* Edited by Chas. Wallace French, Principal Hyde Park High School, Chicago. The Macmillan Company.

The Macmillan Company have published Macaulay's famous essay on Milton in an attractive little volume of convenient size to slip into the pocket. There are few of Macaulay's essays which present a richer field for investigation and study than this criticism of Milton, which was written for the *Edinburgh Review* when the author was fresh from college, his judgment yet immature, and which contains much that the writer would not have approved at a later period. Yet, as a fervent personal plea for a poet and man of whom the English people at that time knew little and cared less, the essay on Milton has been prescribed by the Joint Committee on English Requirements as a part of the course for admission to college. The little volume contains the original introduction, a biographical sketch of Macaulay, the "Literary History of Macaulay's Age," a list of prominent authors who were contemporary with Macaulay, some suggestions for the student, and a list of Macaulay's prose writings with the date of their publication, and a list of his poems. There are also at the end of the volume copious explanatory notes and an index. The admirable little volume has been edited and annotated by Charles Wallace French, principal of the Hyde Park High School, Chicago.—*Journal of Education*.